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ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.

For biography of General Wm. H. Lytle, the author of this poem, see the Question Bureau, third page.

I am dying, Egypt, dying!
Ebbs the crimson life-tide fast,
And the dark Plutonian shadows
Gather on the evening blast.
Let thine arms, O queen, enfold me;
Hush thy sobs and bow thine ear.
Listen to the great heart secrets
Thou, and thou alone, must hear.

Though my scarred and veteran legions
Bear their eagles high no more,
And my wrecked and scattered galleys
Strew dark Actium's fatal shore;
Though no glittering guards surround me,
Prompt to do their master's will,
I must perish like a Roman—
Die the great Triumvir still!

Let not Caesar's servile minions
Mock the lion thus laid low;
'Twas no foeman's arm that felled him;
'Twas his own that struck the blow—
His who, pillowed on thy bosom,
Turned aside from glory's ray—
His who, drunk with thy caresses,
Madly threw a world away.

Should the base plebian rabble
Dare assailed my fame at Rome,
Where the noble spouse, Octavia,
Weeps within her widowed home
Seek her, say the gods have told me,
Altars, augurs, circling wings,
That her blood with mine commingled,
Yet shall mount the throne of kings.

As for thee, star-eyed Egyptian!
Glorious sorceress of the Nile!
Light the path to Stygian horrors
With the splendors of thy smile.
Give to Caesar crowns and arches,
Let his brow the laurel twine;
I can scorn the senate's triumphs,
Triumphing in love like thine.

THE LAND OF MAKE-BELIEVE.

It is well to wander sometimes in the
Land of Make-believe,
Through its ever-smiling gardens, where
the heart may cease to grieve,
Where the beds are gay with roses and
the paths are paved with gold,
And our hopes, like soaring songsters,
their mercurial wings unfold.
Let us all be little children for a while
and make our way
Through the sweet and sunny meadow
land of Make-believe to-day.

There's a queen within an arbor, where
she rules in high renown,
With a lily for a sceptre and a rose
wreath for a crown,
And her laws are love and laughter, for
they know not sorrow there—
Never hate or pain or money enters in
her Kingdom fair,
So we sing the songs the children sing
and play the games they play
As we wander in the golden Land of
Make-believe to-day.
—R. M. E., in St. James' Gazette.

A ROMANCE THAT WAS PLUGGED

"Oh, come with me in my automobile,"
He said to the maiden fair,
"And we will away to the border line,
A preacher is waiting, maiden mine,
To join us in wedlock there."

With a leap and a laugh she got to the
seat
And swiftly they sped away,
And they said "Ho, ho," and they
laughed "Ha, ha,"
As they thought of the maiden's angry
pa
And the naughty things he'd say.

They zipped along where the road was
good,
And their hearts were free from care,
Till the maiden at last turned her pretty
head
And, glancing behind them, in terror
said
"There's pa on the old gray mare!"

The lover he laughed a derisive laugh
As her father yelled at them: "Stay!"
And he let out the buzzer another notch
And flippantly said to the maiden "Watch
Him suddenly fade away."

But there was a "choo!" and a rasping
sound,
A plug had blown out somewhere,
And the motor beneath those lovers
twain
Gave a pitiful groan as a thing in pain
And stopped with them then and there.

The beautiful maiden, with tear-dimmed
eyes,
Was led from the hateful scene,
While the lover was left disconsolate,
Bewailing his luck and beshrewing fate,
And scented with gasolene.

"A plague upon automobiles," thought
she,
Who was graceful and plump and fair;
"If I ever elope again it will be
With a man who refrains from boasting
to me
Before we have landed there."

"Oh, they thought," the sturdy old
father said,
As gladly he gazed about,
"That because I bestrode a plug that
could smile
At the pace which I set and my absence
of style—
But my plug didn't blow out."
—Chicago Record-Herald.

CORN HUSKINGMACHINE.

Years ago in the country districts considerable romance used to attach to the husking bees and dance at the wind-up and many a man, and woman, too, recalls with pleasure the finding of the red ear of corn, with the enjoyable privilege which it insured the lucky one. There is nothing equal to a mechanical device for taking the romance out of a

situation, and now some cold-hearted inventor has spoiled the husking bee by introducing a machine which will do as much work as a whole company of young people, and with considerable less noise, too. The necessity for this apparatus arises in the wholesale way in which corn is raised in the West, where farmers carry on their plans on such a large scale that machinery has come to be a positive necessity to manipulate the enormous quantities of grain which are produced every year. This machine consists of a series of rollers set at an angle rotated by a number of gear wheels meshing in a common driving wheel, which may be actuated by power or hand. The faces of the rollers are supplied at frequent intervals with short spikes, which rip the husks off the ears of corn and drop them on an elevator beneath the rollers, while the ears of corn gradually work their way down the incline and drop into the basket at the lower end. It is obvious that the rotation of the ear on the rollers in its passage will present all sides to the action of the pins, thus removing at least a sufficient portion of the husks to make the ear pass readily through the machine which removes the kernels from the cob.

IN THE WILDS OF ALASKA.
THRIVING TOWN OF EAGLE

Described by a Former Resident of Toledo, Who Finds Life in Alaska Very Pleasant.

Eagle, Alaska, is the first "American" port as you go down the Yukon river. It is admirably situated on a level town site, surrounded by mountain scenery and commanding an excellent view of the mighty stream.

In the summer the climate is ideal, producing a keen appetite calculated to render one bankrupt with meals at $2 apiece.

Daylight in summer continues all night and one needs to carry an alarm clock to remind him of bedtime.

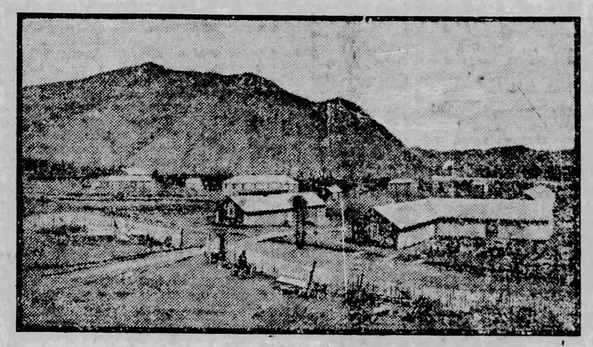
Even in winter, with its below zero weather, the climate is said to be better than that of the Dakotas, having less snow and a far dryer atmosphere. It is only on the trails, or while prospecting far from shelter that so many meet death by exposure. Fuel is plentiful and easily obtained, but, owing to the price of day labor, wood is from $20 to $30 per cord.

Although in the Arctic circle, vegetables in abundance and of finest quality are grown in Eagle. Grass, shrubs and weeds are plentiful, and more than a dozen kinds of wild flowers and weeds common to Toledo were noticed.

In all, the town has about five hundred inhabitants, mostly men. Women and children are few, and the latter are far outnumbered by the dogs that seem to be everywhere. These are the "Malmoots," a cross between the domestic dog and the wolf. In summer these good-natured animals have an easy, lazy time, but in winter they are the principal means of travel and are indispensable in carrying mail.

A mayor and board of aldermen govern the town. The city building and customs office are frame buildings, but the majority of the buildings are of hewn logs, with sod, tarred paper or board roofs. Those with earthen roofs have often veritable roof gardens. Gay colored blossoms are seen in abundance and the writer has eaten wild raspberries gathered in this manner.

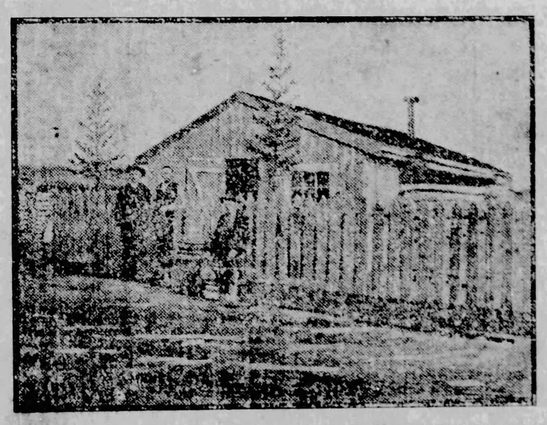
The steamer Zealandian, of the White Pass Company, comes from up the river, and the steamers of the North American Trading and Transportation Company and the Northern Commercial Company from down the river, call regularly. These companies have substantial warehouses and stores, and one can buy almost any article common to civilization. Tinned foods in countless varieties, not dreamed of by residents of the cities in the United States in which they are packed, is a common stock. Even butter is packed in one, two or more pound cans.



FORT EGBERT AT EAGLE, YUKON IN THE DISTANCE. IN THE BACKGROUND IS THE HORSE AND DOG STOCKADE.

A FRIENDLY GAME OF "BLACK JACK" AT EAGLE, WITH THE CHIPS AT $5 EACH.

MESSRS. PEOPLE & WOODRUFF, OWNERS OF THE LEADING STORE IN EAGLE.



THE MAYOR OF EAGLE, HENRY RAYMOND, IN THE CENTER OF THE GROUP, AT HIS HOME. THIS PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN AT MIDNIGHT.

One would expect to find few luxuries on sale, but, at the store—an illustration of which is given—is found a surprising stock of extra good things. The shorter of the two proprietors is Mr. Woodruff, ex-mayor of Skagway, and he says their prices are very little higher than those in Seattle. Their entire stock was floated down the river early in the season.

Miners are the principal purchasers, and these hearty fellows, many of whom were used to luxurious homes, have fitted their log cabins up with "all the comforts of a home" in this distant country, scarcely heard of five years ago.

When a miner leaves his diggings and goes to town he usually combines pleasure with business. Card playing is a favorite pastime, but with a $25 ante the habit is not likely to spread beyond the mining camps. Chee Chacos (new comers) are not apt to quench their thirst very freely with beer $75 per keg, and single drinks of any sort at 50 cents. But gold dust changes hands freely and the old "Sour Dough" wins or loses, according to luck, without a murmur.

Fort Egbert, which lies at the south side of the town, attracts considerable interest. At present it is occupied by Co. C, Eighth United States infantry. The present company came here last June from Missoula, Montana, and is in command of Captain Fred Peckins. The other officers are First Lieutenant Jos. F. Janda, Second Lieutenant John R. Kelley and Surgeon Dr. Trucholtz.

United States interests in the gold mines, as well as a customs office, made military occupation in this place a necessity. The fort was laid out in 1898 by Captain Richardson, and built by Captain Ray, of the United States infantry. It was named in honor of Colonel Egbert, of the Twenty-second United States infantry, who was killed near Manila.

The buildings are substantial and warm, principally built of logs. These are comfortably furnished. The large drill grounds are used for athletic sports, and on July 4 a ball game and general celebration were enjoyed. The barn is surrounded by a stockade, in which both horses and dogs are confined. Up to the present time the wagons used have solid wooden wheels, the only real suggestion of distance from civilization.

Eagle is an older place than Dawson, but owing to the Klondike rush has grown slowly. With the advent of the new railroad which will shortly be built between Valdez and here, prosperity and steady growth are assured.

MAUDE EGHMEY MACLEOD.

"GO UP, THOU BALD-HEAD!"

The story of Elisha the prophet, told in second Kings, has been a perplexity to many persons. A number of "little children,"—possibly young men, of the hoodlum element of that ancient day—mocked at the old prophet, using the phrase, "Go up, thou bald-head!" "And there came forth two she-bears out of the wood, and tare forty and two children of them." The punishment in this case seems too great for the fault. There is a lack of fitness in it.

However, in those days there were not so many people with bald pates as there are now. It may have been their mode of life, or a racial peculiarity, but from the Scriptural allusions to baldness we infer its rarity. Hence it exposed people to public derision, as in the case of Elisha; and elsewhere in the Bible it is referred to as a mark of squalor and misery. Heads were shaved as a sign of mourning. When the tidings came to Job of the loss of all his children, his flocks and herds, "Job arose, and rent his mantle, and shaved his head."

Later than Old Testament times, the shaved or cropped head was the enforced badge of servitude. From the time of the Caesars to the English Revolution only freemen could wear their hair long. The cavaliers of the Stuarts called the soldiers of the hated Cromwell "cropeared knaves," and "Croppie lie down" will yet stir the pulses of the Irish peasantry. Absence of hair signified serfdom. Hence the prejudice in favor of abundant locks has been fostered from the days of Abraham down to the present.

But let not those who have prematurely lost their hirsute covering feel ashamed, nor yet resort to wig or toupee. The long roll of the men of energy and character, who have been the molders of events, the shapers of the destinies of nations, is punctured with the names of men with bald heads. Julius Caesar was as bald as was Shakespeare, if we are to judge of the latter by the bust in Stratford church. The caricaturists of a few years ago made the world familiar with Bismarck's shining poll, and the three bristles which were the sole survivors of the locks that once clustered on his broad brow. Gladstone was another statesman whose capillary covering deserted his top-head early in his career. Socrates, the philosopher, was baldheaded; and many a portrait bust and statue that has come down to us from the classic ages shows its subject to have belonged to the illustrious fraternity of baldheads.

Like many another idea inherited from past ages, the prejudice against baldness is rapidly passing away. A scientific theory has been broached, and has many supporters, that the evolution of the race is gradually abolishing human hair, its use as a protection being no longer necessary. The majority of men long ago absolved themselves from the inconvenience of the beard, by the regular use of the razor; and now the tendency is to get rid of the mustache also, and go smooth-shaven. The man who wears a full beard now is looked upon as either a crank or something equally maledorous. Humanity is emancipating itself from hair-worship. Be it understood, however, gracious reader, that this article confines itself to the sterner sex. Far be it from the writer to flout the charms of the glorious coronals of the feminine half of creation. Man may not care for the loss of his own capillary adornment, he may patronize the barber with regularity to keep his face clear of breeding-places for microbes; but as Pope says, "beauty draws us by a single hair," and he admires without stint "woman's crowning glory," which civilization has made needless to many.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

PARK ILLNESS.

Park illness, a new disease, is puzzling the physicians. The first to call attention to it is Dr Goldsmith, of the park ambulance system. The doctor blames it on tight lacing. He says women come to the parks laced as tightly as they can draw up their corset strings. Then they walk and walk and get over a great deal of ground in the unfamiliar park paths, with no street intersections to guide them on distances. They walk more rapidly than usual, too, and they drink lemonade or buttermilk—perhaps beer. Compression of the blood below the waist follows. The brain becomes affected, and suddenly the tightly laced woman is seized with syncope. Out of 600 ambulance calls answered last summer in the park the doctor attributes 400 to what he calls "park illness." He also thinks that in the case of the poorer people the sudden change of air from the stuffy tenement to the pure balsam of the park may have something to do with the collapse.—New York Cor. of the Pittsburg Dispatch.

NO REASON TO FEEL BAD.

Mrs. Lawson is so proud of her great-grandfather's old house, in which she spends her summers, that she always guards her speech lest her triumph breed discontent in the breasts of less favored persons, says the Youth's Companion.

When she went to call on the rich western woman, who had hired a cottage for the summer, she felt a special need for modesty, and spoke in a most deprecatory manner.

"I hope you will come to see me soon, as you say you have no friends to lay claim to your time," she said, as she rose to leave. "You will have no trouble in finding the house—the little gray one along the marsh road. It is a very old house, and—"

"Now don't apologize for it!" said the western woman, heartily. "I shan't come to see the house; I shall come to see you. I don't care if it's 50 years old! Paint and paper do wonders, and I've no doubt you have a real comfortable time in it."

Shawl With a Story.

Carrie De Mar, one of the stars in Foxy Grandpa, the musical farce now running at a Chicago theatre, wears, in the course of the play, a shawl of point d'Alencon which is valued at nearly $3,000. It came to her in romantic fashion, and she prizes it, not only for its value as lace, but for the history connected with its posessssion by her. Ferns and columbines form the design, the feathery sprays and fronds of the former lending themselves admirably to One of the curious things about the gift to Miss De Mar is that she does not know the donor. It is a gift of gratitude for the saving of a life. Last summer, while Miss De Mar and Mr. Joseph Hart were at Atlantic City the comedienne noticed, while in the surf, that a child about 6 years old was in danger, and she swam to its rescue and took it safely to the beach, where a dainty delicate weblike quality of the lace attracted mother received it and poured out tearful thanks. The actress failed to learn the name of the child or its mother, although she was interested very much in finding out who it was she had rescued. Some days after the adventure an express package came for her, and when it was opened the shawl fell out in filmy cascades, to the intense delight of Miss De Mar, who is a passionate admirer of fine laces, and has quite a collection of them. With the gift came a note from the grateful mother of the child, but there was nothing by which her identity might be known. Miss De Mar had the shawl appraised, and found that it was valued at something over $2,800. She wears it in the last act of Foxy Grandpa in the barn dance, which that genial old gentleman plans for his grandsons. With it Miss De Mar wears a dress of sheerest India mull, made with insertions of point d'Alencon, in keeping with the shawl, and with clusters of miniature roses.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

His Method.

First Broker—What do you do when you happen to be short on a certain stock?

Second Broker—Oh, I grin—and bear it.—Chicago News.

WHERE CRUST IS WEAK

Portions of the Earth in Danger of Volcanic Eruptions.

From north to south, mountains flank the whole of the western coasts of America, and from Alaska, where more than one active volcano is to be found, to Cape Horn, the lines of weakness are clearly marked, says a writer in Pearson's Magazine. One runs through the Cascade mountains down the Sierra Nevadas into Lower California; another from the Rocky mountains through Central America and down the entire coast of the south continent, along the Andes. West of the Rocky mountains is a vast extent of country, larger than France and Great Britain combined, consisting of bare, basalt plains, caused by lava flows from fissure eruptions.

East of the Rocky mountains is the far-famed Yellowstone Park district, lying mainly in Wyoming and partly in Montana and Idaho, whose hot springs and geysers show that the temperature here is still intense at no great distance below the surface. It was in 1872 that these extraordinary geysers and boiling springs became the property of the people.

Among the most noted volcanoes on the American continent are Jorullo, Popocatepetl, Colopaxi, the highest volcano in the world, and Consequina, whose tremendous explosion in 1835 closely resembled that of the first eruption of Vesuvius, and of Krakatoa in 1883. In all, America possesses nearly 100 volcanoes.

In the Atlantic ocean very few islands are to be found, but they are nearly all volcanic in origin.

Disconnected with any line of weakness, about the equator, are the Sandwich, or Hawaiian islands, the last spot to be visited in our tour of the world's volcanoes.

These islands are nothing but a group of huge volcanic cones, but for three-quarters of a century all the eruptions which have taken place have been non-explosive. The active craters are in Hawaii, with the soft, musical native names of Kilauea, Hualalai and Loa, while there are two other cones, one of them, Kea by name, rising 13,805 feet. Both Kea and Loa are reckoned to be twice the bulk of Etna.

FRENCH CANADIANS IN THE UNITED STATES

There are about 3,000,000 French Canadians in America, to wit: 1,604,974 in Canada and 1,228,000 in the United States. Massachusetts has 310,000 and the other New England states from 60,000 to 85,000 each. New York has 130,000, Michigan 240,000; the Dakotas, 140,000; Illinois, 50,000; Wisconsin, 50,000, Minnesota, 60,000, New Jersey has but 4,000. The 1,400,000 credited to Canada are French-speaking. Those credited to the United States are of French-Canadian origin but are mostly English-speaking. The distribution of the latter will afford some surprise.

The Kansas View.

Nothing from Buckingham Palace so far has changed our opinion that the King and Queen hate each other. She may stay in his room all day and put pillows behind his back, but this indicates nothing.—Atchison Globe.

AN AUSTRIAN ROMANCE

A Breslau Cafe Keeper and a Grand Duke.

Towards the close of 1900 Januarius Fischer, an Austrian subject, opened a fine Viennese cafe in Breslau, says the London Leader.

Fischer had been a captain in the Austrian army, and had married the daughter of an Austrian lieutenant general, but an affair of honor had brought his military career to an abrupt conclusion.

In January of this year Fischer was arrested by the Breslau police on a demand for extradition made by the Vienna public prosecutor, the charge against him being, apparently, an attempt to extort money from Archduke Rainer.

Fischer's counsel maintained that the German courts were competent, and protested against the extradition, prisoner having his residence and business in Breslau, and the public prosecutor concerned in this view. Notwithstanding this, Fischer, says the Breslau Morgenzeitung, was handed over to Austria in February on an order from the Prussian ministers of foreign affairs and justice.

As regards the charge itself, the Arbeiter Zeitung gives the following particulars: "Fischer's father is a high official in Archduke Rainer's service, and the archduke always took the keenest interest in the son, standing godfather to him, and using his influence in bringing about a marriage between him and the daughter of an officer of rank.

For these and other reasons, Fischer became convinced that he was the archduke's natural son, and it was therefore to the archduke himself he applied for assistance when he found himself in business difficulties—an imprudence which led to his arrest and extradition.

The Leipziger Volkszeitung says that the unhappy man has been placed in an asylum, the doctors having declared that he is suffering from softening of the brain; but the Arbeiter Zeitung thinks it more probable that Fischer is under observation, Prof. Wagner having undertaken to report upon his state.

Fischer's Breslau friends hold him to be thoroughly sane, despite his belief in his origin, a belief, which, however, is shared by his wife. All Fischer's documents were seized at the time of his arrest.

IMPERIAL GALLANTRY.

How the pleasant eccentricities of one generation will persist in breaking out in another, defying time and ridicule and the change of manners. It was the playful way of Frederick the Great when he came across a buxom wench to marry her forthwith to the tallest of his grenadiers, and it stands to the credit of his intuition that these marriages rarely proved a failure. Now, either in emulation of his great predecessor or else because he cannot help it, the kaiser has quite had a similar attack of gallantry—gallantry, mark you, on a truly imperial scale. He was visiting Crefeld lately, that busy town of silks and velvets on the lower Rhine, and learned from the pretty girl inhabitants that all they wanted in the world was a handful of lieutenants to dance with them. Hey presto! the autocratic mandate has gone forth that Crefeld is to have its garrison in the shape of a crack hussar regiment, and the burgomaster is busy preparing it for accommodation. That regiment is lucky if it is not christened in future Fraunhausaren, or worst of all, Transwehr.—Pall Mall Gazette.

MATCHES MAKE POOR TOOTHPICKS.

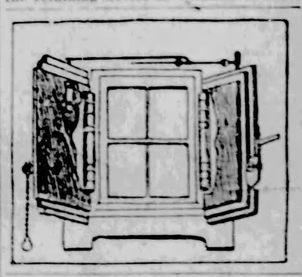
If you have been in the habit of picking your teeth with ordinary friction matches, don't do it any more, for if you persist, it will surely ruin your ivories. This warning is based on the remarks of the representative of a large match factory, who was a visitor in Toledo last week. Phosphorus is one of the component parts of a match. Phosphorus is the mineral which does the damage, and it saturates the entire length of every match.

"If your teeth are all sound," said the match manufacturer, "you may not experience any disastrous results from using the match as a toothpick, but if any of your teeth reveal the slightest indication of decay, the phosphorus element in the match will hasten the decay to an extent that is alarming. And if the use of the match toothpick is continued, the decay is likely to extend down into the jaw. In the large match factories the work of the mineral is most disastrous. The phosphorus evaporates more readily than most any other mineral, and the atmosphere is constantly permeated with it. Nearly all the workmen after awhile are compelled to dispense with their natural teeth and substitute artificial ivories. More than that, many of the employes become afflicted with what is known as match-makers' jaw. The phosphorus first gets into a decayed tooth, and then works down into the jaw, thus causing decay of the jawbone. Many a matchfactory worker is to-day going about with a piece of silver set in his jawbone. In fact, the only remedy the matchworker finds for decaying jaw is quitting the business entirely.

"It is really surprising how many people pick their teeth with matches. If a fellow doesn't happen to have a toothpick handy, he is sure to pull a match from his pocket, whittle the end to a sharp point, and proceed to remove the remains of a good dinner from between his teeth. My advice is, don't do it. It means ruin to your ivories."

FIRE-PROTECTING SHUTTER

It is not often that a Japanese inventor enters an application for a patent in the United States patent office, and the automatic fire-protecting shutter shown in the picture has considerable interest for that reason. The double shutter is intended to be mounted on spring hinges, which adapt it to self-closure the instant the retaining device is withdrawn under



the heat of a fire, and at the same time the shutters can be easily opened or closed by hand. A catch is located on the wall back of each shutter to hold the latter open when thrown back, and to close the shutters by hand it is only necessary to pull the cord which hangs beneath the left shutter, when the spring hinge will perform its part. At the same time the connecting rod over the window releases the opposite catch and allows the second blind to close over the first. To accomplish this result automatically under the heat of the flames a fusible link or ring is used in connection with the fastening of the first or left shutter, and the melting of this ring permits the spring hinges to close the blinds in turn before the heat has reached the point of danger to the contents of the building.

APPETITE AND AGE

Sir Henry Thompson deprecates increased eating as a means of keeping up the strength of those who are advancing in years, and particularly objects to the repeated and general use of concentrated forms of animal nourishment for the aged. Overnourishment in old age is apt to lead to pains and aches due to the impairment of excretion and a long protracted course of overfeeding will end in an attack of gout. Even artificial teeth are not to be considered an unmixed blessing, for by a provision of nature the teeth begin to decay and become useless just when the several items to thrive without much animal food of coarse fiber. Indigestion, says Sir Henry Thompson, is rarely not a disease, but an admonition. "It is the language of the stomach, and is mostly not understood, to those who are addressed." It means that the individual has not yet found his appropriate diet. "There is no food whatever which is wholesome in itself; that food only is wholesome which is so to the individual."

English Soldiers and Jam.

During the South African war the English army consumed 34,552,262 pounds of jam. The three most popular varieties were gooseberry, apricot and marmalade, with plum coming hard on the heels of the last named. Of all these more than 1,000,000 pounds were consumed during the year. Strawberry jam, which might be supposed to be a popular variety, only totals a 2,000,000 pounds, while no other single fruit except the peach can claim 300,000 pounds.

AN INEXPENSIVE TOY.

A great many of the toys and games which are constantly finding their way to the market for the amusement of the children, not to mention the older folk, are of a rather expensive nature, thus barring them from the child not born with the proverbial silver spoon in its mouth. It is with joy, therefore, that the little ones hail some new toy which

is inexpensive enough to fit the pocket-book of even the poorest parent. It is one of this class that we show herewith. The toy consists of a disc of any flat material, from paper to aluminum, with numbered perforations, in which the peg on the accompanying handle is inserted to score the points of the game, the skill in placing the peg being the chief aid in winning. When this toy is made with a pasteboard disc and a wooden handle, with a nail for a peg, the cost would be so low as to make it possible for some enterprising storekeeper to give them away as an advertisement, and from this simple and cheap outfit the expense ranges upward to the aluminum disc, hand decorated in colors, with cord and handle to correspond.

No Cause for Alarm.

Rev. Brown, a man of less than medium stature, possessed a high, squeaky voice. Not long ago he was invited to exchange pulpits with a minister in a neighboring city. The church in which he was to preach was much more imposing than the home chapel.

Arriving early, he peered from behind the pulpit and watched what he considered an immense congregation with trepidation.

As the last notes of the organ voluntary died away his little head popped up from behind the desk and without a word of warning he piped out, "It is I, be not afraid."—Lippincott's.

Proverb Paragraphs.

Wise saws of the ancients are more or less rusty.

A strong man is weak if he has no faith in himself.

It is the guilty man who is always afraid of his shadow.

The more haste the longer you have to wait for the other fellow.

It is the polished villain who beats the bootblack out of his money.

Many a man's crookedness is due to his attempt to make both ends meet.

Gossips are not to blame if one-half the world doesn't know how the other half lives.—Chicago News.

GETTING ON A RAILROAD

Variety of Applications for All Vacant Places.

A young man, who looked as if he might vote some day, with hair parted in the middle and a tenderly twined mustache drooping from either corner of his mouth, entered the offices of one of the big trunk lines the other day, inquiring for the information bureau, says the New York Tribune. After he had reached the cubbyhole in the station, where there were all kinds of railroad literature, with a man in uniform in charge, the young man said:

"I want to get a position as secretary to the general passenger agent."

"Well, don't come here," was the prompt and somewhat brusque reply. "Go up and see the general passenger agent. It's upstairs on the third floor."

The applicant went upstairs, and, after waiting to see the general passenger agent a good hour, he was summoned into the presence of an assistant. The youth stammered out that he wanted a position. He said that he lived in a country town, but had gone through a high school and had been graduated from a small college. He said he had heard that there were great opportunities for advancement in the railroad business, and that he thought that he was peculiarly qualified for the position of secretary—a position which he heard was vacant. Thereupon he pulled out a letter of recommendation from the village clergyman.

"I can't give you a 'position,' but I might find a 'job' for you," said the assistant passenger agent. "A man don't step in here, even with the recommendations of an archbishop, and bag a secretaryship. If you leave your name I may have a clerkship for you, in the course of the next three weeks, at $25 a month. That's the best I can do."

The youth left his name, went home, gave up his idea of being a second Cornelius Vanderbilt, and is now quietly teaching school, although three weeks after he went home from New York a letter came with the offer of a clerkship.

A half-hour after the young student left the bureau of information a rough looking man came up and said:

"Say, there! Who's the feller I want ter see to get a job braking? I've been a longshoreman till I'm dead tired of the game. See?"

The man was referred to the freight train master, and, despite all his roughness, he was found to be a man worth trying. He was put to work, and is now a head brakeman on the New York Central between Albany and Buffalo. If he does as well as at present, his superiors say, he will be a conductor on one of the limited trains before many more years.

These actual examples are given to show how diversified are the kinds of applications which every day besiege a big railroad by the hundreds and thousands. It is the rule of the railroads having terminals in this city to place the power and responsibility of hiring employes in the hands of the different departments. Thus, the head of the operating department chooses his section superintendents, the section superintendents hire the trainmasters, and the trainmasters hire their brakemen and promote brakemen to conductors. The chief engineer hires the men directly responsible to him, and these hire others, so that the force of rodmen, surveyors, draughtsmen, bridge builders, carpenters, etc., are all under him. And so it is with the other departments.

A new departure, however, has been taken by the Chicago & Alton railroad, in the establishment of an employment bureau, for the purpose of centralizing all the work of recruiting employes in a special department of itself. This bureau seeks especially to obtain employes from towns along the road, and the head of the bureau meets citizens living in these towns, gets in touch with young men who desire to enter the railroad business, looks up their antecedents, ascertains whether or not they have good or bad habits and makes a record of this preliminary examination. Note is also taken of the special kind of work the applicant desires.

Accordingly, when a man is wanted in the operating department, notice is served on the employment bureau, and a man whose record and qualifications have been carefully looked up in the mean time will be recommended for the place. If he does not pass muster before the particular official who is to fill the vacancy, the next on the list is recommended, and so on. It is thus hoped to secure men of especial competency. As many men as possible will be sifted down, and the sifting process will be made as thorough as possible.

The experiment tried by the Alton railroad for it is regarded as an experiment, is watched with interest by the big trunk lines of the east, and if it proves successful, it will in all likelihood be adopted by these railroads. As an official of one big road said:

"In these days of railroad rivalry, it is not long before we find out whether a competitor has a good thing, and if he has we are not at all backward about following his example, or going him one better."

Grove's Black Root Liver Pills.

Made from an active principle obtained from Black Root. They act on the liver equal to calomel and leave no bad after effects. No griping, no sick stomach. Will cure chronic constipation. Price 25 cents.

ATMOSPHERE OF CEYLON.

When visitors enter Horticultural hall in Philadelphia they pant. The heavy air—stagnant and warm and moist—oppresses their lungs. But the tropical plants in the hall would die without this kind of air, and a man said of it the other day: "It is very much like the air of Ceylon. Ceylon has just such a heat, and just such a crushing, prostrating humidity as this. Do you know that every European house out there has among its servants a clothes airer—a man whose sole duty it is to aid and beat the clothes which otherwise would become covered with a thick white coat of mildew in a few hours? I took a $150 camera with me to Ceylon. The dealer had warranted the wood tobe perfectly seasoned, but I had not been in the island a week before my camera had warped and fallen apart. The Ceylonese, in their horrible climate are healthy because they eat no meat and drink only water.—Philadelphia Record.

Summer Wisdom.

The wise guy didn't worry
Although his cash was shy,
And took a nice vacation
Where everything was high.

He smiled on all the matrons
To take away the chill,
He bought the maidens candy
And jumped his hotel bill.
—W. J. L., in New York Herald.

Who Would Blame Him?

The Shah of Persia insists upon the slowing down of trains and steamers on which he rides. He doesn't propose to let the microbe of "speed madness" get a chance at him.

Municipal Labor Exchange.

Antwerp's town council has opened a labor exchange to assist workmen and servants of both sexes to obtain employment.

PAINT YOUR BUILDING FOR $5 WITH "STAY-THERE" PAINT

Never Cracks, Chalks, Peels Off or Blisters.

Guaranteed for 5 years. Easily applied by anyone. 36 sample colors sent prepaid, FREE. Devoe-Reynolds Co., Moline, Ill., largest plow makers in the world, Armour & Co., The American Malting Co., U. S. Steel Corp. branches and hundreds of other world-famous concerns use this paint because of its economy, beauty, safety and long life. Thousands of users have painted their buildings for $5, increasing their value $30. Send for book and colors to

F. E. HOOK,
Hook Bldg., Hudson, Mich.

The Best Medicine for Mothers

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

"Words cannot express how grateful I am for your kind advice and your 'Favorite Prescription,'" writes Mrs. D. B. Barricks, of Perrows, Campbell Co., Va. "I feel that it has cured me. I had been in poor health for four years. Suffered greatly with my right side, also with bearing down pains, and my nerves were in a dreadful state. After using four bottles of your 'Favorite Prescription' I am now well. I am the mother of two children. With the first child I suffered twenty-eight hours, and with the second I used your medicine and was sick only three hours. I believe Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription to be the best medicine in the world for suffering females. I wish you great success, and hope that God will bless you in your noble work."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser in paper covers is sent free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

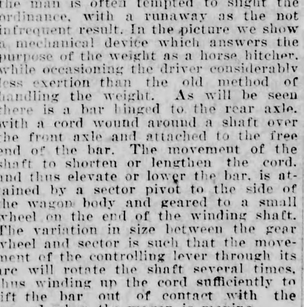
AUTOMATIC HORSE-HITCHING DEVICE

In some cities there is a law which compels drivers of horses to hitch the animals every time they are left alone, if only for a moment, and it is customary in these municipalities to carry weights attached to the bridle by a strap, to be dropped to the pavement when the driver dismounts. In the case of delivery

wagons and others making frequent stops the driver soon tires of lifting the weight twice at every stop, and if the horse is a steady-going animal the man is often tempted to slight the ordinance, with a runaway as the not infrequent result. In the picture we show a mechanical device which answers the purpose of the weight as a horse hitcher, while occasioning the driver considerably less exertion than the old method of handling the weight. As will be seen there is a bar hinged to the rear axle, with a cord wound around a shaft over the front axle and attached to the free end of the bar. The movement of the shaft to shorten or lengthen the cord, and thus elevate or lower the bar, is attained by a sector pivot to the side of the wagon body and geared to a small wheel on the end of the winding shaft. The variation in size between the gear wheel and sector is such that the movement of the controlling lever through its arc will rotate the shaft several times, thus winding up the cord sufficiently to lift the bar out of contact with the ground when the wagon is moving.

FOR EXTINGUISHING AN OIL FIRE

The object of the invention shown in the accompanying illustration is to provide means for the immediate extinguishing of fire in oil-containing tanks, and thereby prevent the liability of heavy pecuniary loss and the loss of life which, as is well known, sometimes occurs when petroleum contained in large tanks is set on fire, usually by lightning. Where a number of tanks are located in close proximity the igniting and burning of one tank is generally followed by the loss of all the rest, which the inventor



of this apparatus thinks would not be the case if his apparatus were brought into general use. The invention, considered broadly, consists of an oil-containing tank, in which is a vertically-movable plate or disk of slightly smaller diameter than the interior of the tank, with suitable devices for normally retaining the disk in the bottom of the tank and means to automatically elevate the disk when the retaining devices are released in case of the oil taking fire. As the disk rises through the oil the latter flows downward around the edges, until finally there is a thin sheet of burning oil on top of the disk, which is allowed to burn itself out. The elevation of the disk is accomplished by a series of weights and cables, which are set in motion by the burning of a cord or fusing of a soft wire in the heat of the flames.

Call Me Darling.

"Now that we are engaged," she said, "of course, I can't call you Mr. Parkinson, and even Sebastian seems too long and formal. Haven't you any short, pet name?"

"Well," replied the happy Parkinson, "the fellows at college used to—er—call me Pie-face."—Philadelphia Press.

His Inquiry.

Mrs. Hennypeck (in the midst of her reading)—"Men are killing their wives entirely too often, these days!"

Mr. Hennypeck (meekly)—"True, my dear; but—er-h'm—how often, in your opinion, should a man kill his wife?"—Puck.

Another Shock.

Brown—I understand the German Emperor says he will never consent to his son entering into a morganatic marriage.

Jones—Great Scott, man! Has Morgan got a corner on royal engagements, too?—Yonkers Herald.

A Book Collector and Some of His Books

ELIZABETH AYRES.

If you wish to apply scientific terms to the book lover who collects, there are more than fifty words beginning with the second letter of the alphabet pertaining to books and their collectors. Bibliolater, bibliomaniac and bibliophile are three of the best known titles used to designate those upon whom has descended the gentle form of madness called book mania.

The book collector, the real lover of books, within whose power it lies to gratify his taste, enters a limitless field of intellectual pleasure with by-paths leading into the realms of art, history, romance and reality. To have a scientific knowledge of books means to be versed in their materials, typography, editions, dates, subjects, classifications and history, and to be associated with the representatives of a company of happily gifted people.

First editions, rare and curious volumes, and ponderous, ancient tomes, are the joy of the collector's heart and the wonder of the uninitiated whose acquaintance with the vast domain of books is confined to the literature found floating. Elzevirs, Aldines, gauffered edges, extra illustrating, inlaying and countless other names which come trippingly from the lips of the bibliophile, are a foreign language to the unenlightened, until explanations with illustrative specimens clear the visions of those who hitherto have seen darkly, and lend understanding of the fascination that in the true bookland doth dwell.

Mr. Preston A. Perry, a great collector and book lover, who recently visited Toledo, brought with him a fine library of rare and valuable volumes to be used in connection with a course of lectures he is preparing to deliver. The subjects of the lectures, of which there are three, are "Authors I Have Met," "Homes and Haunts of Some American Authors" and "Some Famous Books and Their Makers." These talks are to be illustrated with portraits, scenes and photographs of house interiors, and are to be delivered with the view of helping women's clubs, schools and other organizations to which they may prove profitable.

Mr. Perry has in his possession a first edition of Browning's Men and Women, bound in a most sumptuous manner, intended to be emblematic of Browning in his lighter and more graceful moods. These books, which were but lately finished after months of labor, were, when exhibited for sale, valued at $1,250, and are pronounced by connoisseurs to be the finest bindings that have been done in this country.

A few of the volumes contained in Mr. Perry's collection of first editions of comparatively modern authors, are Emerson's Representative Men, Hawthorne's House of the Seven Gables; Holmes' Autocrat of the Breakfast Table; Longfellow's Hiawatha, bound by Miss Starr, of Hull House, Chicago, a copy of the original edition of Enoch Arden, a copy of Helen Hunt Jackson's Ramona, with watercolor plates, together with many other books by writers whose names are exalted in the esteem of readers and collectors. The text of the volumes is enclosed in bindings which are the perfection of bibliopegic art, and are given "human interest" by the autograph letters bound with their pages.

The Life of George Cruikshank, the artist, whose unique drawings helped to immortalize the equally unique characters created by Charles Dickens, comes in the list of first editions, although there never was but one edition of this work. Three hundred inserted plates, many in color, an original Cruikshank drawing, and an autograph letter add to the interest and value of the Life.

One of Mr. Perry's distinctly modern books is Lee Fairchild's The Tippler's Vow; a poem written in contradiction of the Rubaiyat, which all the reading world knows is "in praise of wine." There are fifty-six vivid and terrifying illustrations in this volume, from drawings made by Jean Paleologue, a celebrated Russian artist, and of late, the word Russian has come to be the hallmark of that which is great in the way of art or literature.

The most fascinating of the literary curiosities are those attended with the romance and mystery of authority. In the time of the famous Diane de Poitiers, the taste for magnificent bindings in France grew into a passion, and the wonderful bindings in which Diane indulged are almost without parallel. There is a large volume owned by Mr. Perry, which tells the story of the Spanish Inquisition. It was printed in 1526, and for a long period of years was supposed to have belonged to the library of Diane de Poitiers. It bears her crest as Duchesse de Valentinois, and its binding is in accord with those Diane was known to have affected. The book in Mr. Perry's possession is bound over thick boards with many colored moroccos worked into beautiful and intricate designs, resembling the finest mosaic. The massive corners and clasps are of tarnished silver, and the gilded edges of the leaves are gauffered, or indented, with exquisite decorations. The volume was originally sold for a large sum as a genuine Poitiers book, to a great collector in England. It has since been discovered a fraud so far as its having belonged to Diane de Poitiers is concerned, but it is still very valuable.

To own an Elzevir or an Aldine is to own a rara avis worth having. Elzevirs are, as a rule, editions of the Latin, French and German classics, published by a family of Dutch printers named Elzevir, at Leyden and Amsterdam, chiefly between 1583 and 1690. These editions are highly prized for the accuracy and the elegance of their type, printing and general make-up. Those most esteemed are of small size. Aldine is an epithet applied to those editions, principally of the classics, produced by an Italian named Aldus Manuteus, of Venice, and his family, from 1494 to 1598. The distinguishing mark printed on the title page is an anchor entwined with a dolphin. The term has also been applied to certain English and American editions of various authors. In the Perry collection is an Elzevir copy of Galileo, which formerly belonged to Prince Talleyrand and is stamped with his book plate and crest.

Another rare volume is a German book of devotion, three hundred years old. It is a marvelous example of pen and ink work, the text and drawings being more perfect than steel engravings. The covers are no less curious than the contents. The binding, a sombre-hued morocco dulled by time, is studded with enameled medallions set with pearls, and its edges are held together by five enameled clasps locked with a steel bar.

A quaint little book in the collection, entitled The Armor for Youth, once belonged to George III, and is imprinted with the royal crest and book plate. There is also an illuminated manuscript copy of the Koran ascribed to the fourteenth century.

The most highly prized of Mr. Perry's collection are two books in battered and worn covers, thick, heavy and solid, enclosing the Roman Catholic forms of the mass. These missals are the productions of monks to whom, in far off days, was assigned the task of copying and binding the literary treasures of religious establishments. The missals are enriched with brilliantly colored miniature paintings showing scenes from the Bible, and with thousands of illuminated letters done by hand on parchment. The bright paints and the glittering gilding have had the test of centuries and are as untarnished as though the pigments were applied but yesterday. Mrs. Perry, who is a skilled illuminator, has recently discovered the secret of the gold leaf mixture used by the priestly order, and is employing it successfully in her own painting.

As a perfect example of modern-day binding, Mr. Perry displays a miniature Bible about one inch square, enclosed in the smallest Solando case ever made, a case so tiny that when covering the book it can be hidden in the palm of the hand.

All these and more are contained in the Perry "traveling library," which is a remarkably complete one of single volumes, and its collector an enthusiast in whom "I found the owner of a choice collection of books a well-bred gentleman and a most hearty bibliomaniac."

THE LOST TRACK.

When you have passed, and earth, grown dark behind you,
Lies far upon the outgrown verge of time,
When my hand, searching, may no longer find you
In any clime.

If I but dream your step by hill or hollow
Has left its echo falling on the wind,
I will arise and gird myself and follow
Though I be blind.

Or if clear-sighted, I shall but discover
That, in the dew at dawn, your footprints lie
Where, through long fields, the whistling of the plover
Comes like a sigh

And should they lead me down to Death's black river
And, by the rocks I hear the whirlpools spin,
Though heart and soul shall quail and body quiver,
I will wade in.

O Heart! beyond the tumult of the crossing
If there should be no voice nor any trace
Only strange winds on leagues of grasses tossing
And the wide space.

Only Eternity with worlds to wander,
A soul among the unknown souls of men,
And, O my heart, no clue, no footprint yonder,
What then? What then?
—Jane Cox in the Westminster Gazette.

Lubricated the Infant.

The other day Paul Hunt saw his mother oiling her machine. He asked her why she did it. She told him she oiled the machine to keep it from screaking. Soon afterward she heard the baby crying, and Paul had poured oil in its eyes, nose, mouth and ears. She asked him why he did it, and he replied, "To keep it from screaking."—Liberty (Mo.) Advance.

A Dead-Horse Laugh.

There is a laugh coming on St. Louis—a sort of horse laugh. While she has been industriously gathering up scraps of paper and banana peelings, a dead horse has been lying on South Seventh street since Tuesday.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

AN OLD WAR.

Pretty Near Time to Stop.

Wouldn't it make your friend mad to tell her she was in reality a drunkard, but many women are drunkards unconsciously from the use of coffee, which wrecks their nervous systems, and they seem unable to reform.

A lady in Philadelphia, Pa., was very badly affected by coffee, causing her to have nervous prostration, and she finally woke up to the fact that she was in reality a coffee drunkard. Her doctor had told her that she must give up coffee, but she seemed unable to do it.

One day she read an advertisement about Postum Food Coffee and thought she would give it a trial. She says:—"Coffee had such a strong hold on me, that at first I did not make it all Postum, but added a tablespoonful of coffee. After a while I quit putting coffee in it at all, and soon found I felt much better. Continued use stopped my headaches and biliousness, and I soon noticed that my biliousness had evidently left me for good. Now I would not use anything else, and the smell of coffee makes me sick.

I am using your Grape-Nuts also, and think it a wonderful food. I lately cured an attack of indigestion by eating nothing but Grape-Nuts and drinking Postum for two weeks and now I can eat solid food and feel no distress." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

IMPROVED ICE CREAM CAN

It is a common occurrence for a caterer to receive orders for several different flavors of ice cream to be delivered at the same address, and, though the quantity of each may be small, it necessitates sending separate freezers for each flavor or the indiscriminate mixing of all in the same receptacle. It may be of advantage in serving such orders to make use of the ice cream can recently designed, an illustration of which we present here-

with. As will be seen by a glance at the drawing, the can itself consists of a metallic cabinet, which is divided horizontally into a number of compartments, in which drawers are fitted for the reception of the bricks of cream. This cabinet is placed inside another, which is closed on the sides and intended for insertion in the tub of ice in the ordinary manner. The inner cabinet opens only on the sides, and the outer one at the top, with a space between the two in which the cold air is allowed to circulate freely. To gain access to the cream cabinet the cover of the outer can is removed and the cabinet lifted out bodily by the handle shown at the top. Thus several flavors can be packed in the same freezer and removed separately as desired, the cream being more easy of access than if packed in the usual manner.

A Terrible Ordeal.

"Judge, my lord," said the prisoner, "before I enter my plea I'd like to ask a few questions."

"You have the court's permission."

"If I go on trial, shall I have to sit here and listen while the lawyers ask hypothetical questions of the jurors?"

"Certainly."

"And then hear all the handwriting experts?"

"Of course."

"And follow the reasoning of the chemistry and insanity experts?"

"Very probably."

"Well, then, my lord, I'm ready to enter my plea."

"What is it?"

"Guilty."—Tit-Bits.

Cause of the Trouble.

Caesar, against the command of the senate, crossed the Rubicon and entered Rome, a Gallic captive at his heels.

"It was a nervy thing in you to do this, Jule," murmured Brutus.

"Oh, yes," retorted Caesar, with an airy wave of the hand toward the prisoner. "You see, I have my Gaul with me, every time."

And from that moment Brutus never ceased to meditate on the Ides of March.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Nominated for Congress.

Nicholasville, Ky., Sept. 4.—William Lawson Sumrall has been nominated for Congress by the Republican convention of the Eighth congressional district.

The Farmstead.

INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS.

Transplanting Evergreens.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell E. J. V. to dig a trench around the evergreens, leaving a bunch of earth as large as he can handle. Do this at the beginning of winter, and let it freeze hard enough so it will hang together. Also mark the tree so as to set the same side to the sun as it grew. Dig a hole where you want to set the tree, the same size, and have it ready. When the tree has been placed in the new position, fill in the earth around the frozen ball of earth and keep it well washed down with water, so that it is as firm as possible. The trees may be moved in the spring early, provided that the earth around the roots is firm enough to be moved without disturbing the roots.—J. W. B., Petoskey, Mich.

Destroying Prairie Dogs.

Editor Farmstead:—In reply to A. D. E., Morristown, O., I wish to say that carbon bisulphide is poisonous, if inhaled; also explosive. The methods of using it are not well understood by many. I have destroyed hundreds of dogs, as follows: Pour a tablespoonful of the bisulphide on a piece of dry corncob, ball of horse manure or anything porous enough; place it in the hole, set fire to it and give it a send down; cover the hole closely to hold the fumes, and keep your nose out of range. Some do not burn it, but I found it much more effective when burnt in the hole. It will kill anything that breathes.—H. B. S., Carlsbad, Cal.

Editor Farmstead:—In reply to A. D. E. would say that I have used bisuphide of carbon, more or less, to kill rats, gophers and squirrels. It is not dangerous as long as you do not let it evaporate in a closed building. When using it, take common cotton batting, make a small ball and then place the cotton ball to the mouth of the bottle containing the bisulphide of carbon and let it thoroughly soak; then put in the gopher or squirrel hole. Close up the hole tight. This will then form a deadly gas, which does the killing. As long as there is plenty of fresh air it does not work, and therefore there is no danger as long as one is out in the open air. There is no danger at all if you touch it or get it on your hands, only a cold sensation.—O. R. B., Bennett, Neb.

It Is Skunk Cabbage.

Editor Farmstead:—You ask in The Blade of August 4 the name of that wild cabbage. It is skunk cabbage. To feed a small bit of the root to cows will cause them to breed. I have used this and found it profitable, especially with heifers that I would want to raise calves from in the summer season, when there is grass.—S. F. C., Baldwin, N. C.

The skunk cabbage is a variety of the arum, to which the calla lily belongs. Its botanical name is symplocarpus fetidus. It has an odor resembling that of the skunk, or polecat, whence the common name. It is a very common plant and grows in wet places all over the United States, from the latitude of North Carolina to that of New England. It is one of the earliest plants to flower in the spring. The flowers are crowded in a dense globular cluster upon a short stem, and the cluster is surrounded by a peculiar, shell-shaped hood, with an inverted point. This hood is sometimes dark purple in color, but is more frequently striped and spotted with yellow and purple, and sometimes with blotches of green and red. The seed-pod is a large, oval, fleshy mass, in which the acorn-like seeds appear, each in a separate hole. The fresh root should be used, as it loses its properties when dried.

To Get Rid of Ants.

Editor Farmstead:—In The Blade of August 28, M. C. S., of Archbold, O., asks for a remedy to destroy black ants. Take borax, pound up finely, and sprinkle over your cupboards, and the ants will leave—or at least they did for me.—R. C., Charleroi, Pa.

Editor Farmstead:—To prevent ants getting into a cupboard, take flannel strips, saturate with coal oil, and tie around each leg. Keep off all spider webs and set the cupboard clear from the wall.—A. R. R., Watchton, La.

Budding and Grafting.

Editor Farmstead:—Please tell me, or have someone, how to graft and bud fruit trees, or is there any difference between grafting and budding? If so, what is the difference?—O. C. M., St. Joe, Mo.

In the Farmstead of the Weekly Blade of August 21 is a long article with full directions for budding peach trees. It will do quite as well for any other variety of fruit. Please refer to it.

Grafting differs from budding. In the latter a bud is inserted; in grafting, the end of a twig of a tree is cut off slanting, and a twig of the same size, of the variety to be grown, is cut so as to fit, taking care that the edges of the bark touch at every point; it is then covered with grafting wax. Budding is preferable.

Milking a Heifer.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a Jersey heifer, a little more than half way through the period of gestation. Her udder is very large. Ought I to milk her, if so, would it make her lose her milk after she has a calf? Would it make her any better milker? Subscribers please answer.—J. A. S., Chucker City, Tenn.

What Ails the Hens?

Editor Farmstead:—I have been a reader of the dear old Blade for more than 40 years and have gained much information therefrom. I will ask if anyone knows what ails my hens? They look well and eat, but get so lame that walking is impossible. Have good blue grass, range at will, and are fed principally on wheat and some sour milk. I would be glad to know through The Blade the cause and cure.—C. I. F., Cameron, Mo.

The Culture of Ginseng.

Editor Farmstead: Within the last few years considerable interest has been shown in regard to growing and cultivating ginseng. A perusal of the agricultural journals of the day plainly shows this to be the case. A statement is going the rounds of the press that one man in Missouri made a fortune from a small plot of cultivated ginseng and also that in other sections other people had made fabulous sums of money from the same kind of enterprise. Now, this is a big country, and I do not pretend to know what may have been done; but from years of observation and considerable experience, the writer has concluded that no one ever has or ever will make any big money from growing ginseng.

Years ago, when a boy, the writer planted quite a lot of well matured ginseng in old ground, that was loose and rich, and well shaded. Only a very few plants came up at all, and what did failed to survive the first year. Years of observation and experience have demonstrated that to grow with any life and vigor, the ginseng seed requires the leaf mould and natural shade of the forest, although it grows better where a part of the large timber has been removed.

Last fall the writer gathered from the woods two hundred ginseng plants, and carefully set them out in the yard, which was surrounded by trees and vines. The soil was loose and rich, and as much like the black walnut soil of the forest where ginseng thrives the best as could elsewhere be found. The roots came through the winter in good condition, and came up nicely this spring; but the leaf mould was not there in sufficient quantity to prolong life, and the ginseng, after coming up, all withered away and died.

The writer has an eight-acre wood lot that is natural ginseng land, which he is slowly restocking with it by planting seeds and roots, and from which he hopes to get about one crop in a lifetime. But it is of very, very slow growth, the roots frequently remaining in the ground a whole year without producing any to plant, and as the writer has seen forty summers, old age may overtake him before his crop matures.

Before closing, I want to say a word in favor of ginseng as the most beautiful of all the plants which grow. The medical fraternity have agreed that the root contains no medical virtues. The writer knows of cases of stomach trouble, where the doctor's remedies failed to give relief, that were entirely cured by eating small amounts of ginseng root daily.—Lorraine, Ohio.

A Lame Horse.

Editor Farmstead: Will some reader be so kind as to tell me what ails my horse, and give remedy? He is very lame in the left shoulder, which is shrunken and not plump like the well shoulder. It seems to pain him to bear his weight on it. He cannot travel down hill as well as he can going up hill or on a level. He was lame when I traded for him a month ago and I do not know how long previous. He can jump very high fences, which may be the cause of the trouble. He is hearty and has taken on flesh, but has not got much better of the lameness since I have owned him.—L. F. S., Lot, Ky.

COST OF WHEAT RAISING.

A Correspondent Disputes the Review of Reviews' Article.

Editor Farmstead:—If I, a western wheat raiser, am allowed to say anything in behalf of the western wheat raisers, I will reply to an article from the Review of Reviews, which appeared in The Blade of August 7, on the fourth page. It stated that the cost of producing an acre of wheat is $6.65 and at 60 cents per bushel the farmer could double his money. Now, at that rate, wheat would have to yield 22 bushels and 10 pounds per acre, and if wheat were to yield that much, it would take three pounds of twine at least, which this year is 15c per pound; and the seed, instead of costing only 50 cents as per statement, is from $1 to $1.25. The binder driver, instead of being some weakling or young lady, is always given to the best mechanic there is on the farm, and he generally commands as much wages as the shockers. Counting everything else equal to the statement from the Review of Reviews, that would make the cost of raising an acre of wheat $7.85.

Now the government statistics show for the year 1900, an acreage of 42,405,385, and the yield on the above was 522,229,505 bushels. That would make the average yield only a little over 12¼ bushels per acre. Supposing the cost of raising to be only $6.65, and a yield of 12¼ bushels, that would give a net profit of 90 cents per acre, if he should hire everything done. But he generally has some help and horses of his own, and in that way realizes fair daily wages and rent on his land. I would like to hear from others on this get-rich-quick problem.—Northwestern Iowa Farmer.

THE HESSIAN FLY.

Howto Detect This Pest—A Valuable Bulletin.

Charles E. Thorne, director of the Ohio agricultural experiment station, has issued the following bulletin on "How to Circumvent the Hessian Fly":

So little complaint of the Hessian fly has been heard at the Ohio experiment station this season that there is ground for the hope that there will be no trouble from it for a few years to come, but it will be wiser for farmers to be on their guard lest it may reappear suddenly as it did in 1899.

It is possible for every farmer to determine for himself whether the fly is likely to appear in destructive numbers in his wheat this season. To accomplish this, let a small strip of wheat be sown along one side of the intended wheat field about two weeks before the time when the main crop is usually sown in that particular locality.

As soon as the wheat comes above the ground examine the young shoots carefully every day with a magnifying glass. A cheap lens, magnifying about three diameters, which can be bought of any optician or department store for a dollar or less, is sufficient. If the fly is present its minute, redish eggs, one-fiftieth of an inch long, will be found in the creases of the young wheat blades. Once seen under a glass these eggs can easily be seen by the unaided eye as red specks. Often two or more are found together, lying end to end.

Usually egg laying occupies about a week, and if the fly, on her appearance, finds a little wheat ready for her, she will soon deposit all her eggs, after which the main crop may safely be sown in the assurance that by the time it appears above ground the eggs will all have been laid on the earlier sown wheat.

Many farmers suppose that the so-called "flaxseeds," which are found in October and November at the base of the wheat stalk, are the eggs of the fly, but this is a mistake; these "flax-seeds," are the full grown larvae of the fly, which undergo their transformation into the winged insect within the brown cases called "flaxseeds."

WHEAT 200 YEARS OLD.

Yet It Germinated and Produced a Crop in France.

The discovery a couple of years ago at the town of Naours in France of caches of wheat in subterranean retreats where it was concealed two centuries ago, possibly by persecuted Huguenots or to hide it from the oppressive tax collector of that period, has excited the greatest interest in the scientific world, and has led to curious and successful experiments.

It has been conclusively proved that the last occupancy of these underground hiding places dates back to the final years of the reign of Louis XIV., when after the battle of Malplaquet the British army occupied this region. Some of this wheat hidden away anywhere between the close of the thirty-years' war—1633-1643—or at the latest, toward the conclusion of the reign of Louis XIV., 1700, taken from its hiding place in presence of four credible witnesses, has been sown and the larger portion of it has germinated and been duly gathered.

From conclusions arrived at founded on the latest scientific experiments it has been decided that the germinative faculty of wheat lasts for eighty to one hundred and twenty years only. There is a considerable difference between this and the claims advanced for the reproductive faculty of wheat discovered in the sepulchres of the Pharaohs. It may be that some wheat which has been preserved under some very exceptional surroundings for several centuries may yet germinate and arrive at maturity, but the fact is neither positively certain nor irrefutably proved.

It can, however, be stated positively that the wheat found in November, 1901, in the subterranean vaults at Naours, where the conditions for its preservation were exceptionally favorable, has been sown, come to maturity and been harvested after having been laid away undisturbed for quite two centuries.

A GREAT SHEEP STATE.

Montana Now in First Place as a Wool Producer.

Montana, which we art wont to think of as a mining state and more particularly as a great copper-producer, now holds first place in the Union as a producer of wool. She has more than 6,000,000 sheep, and during 1901 Northern Montana alone raised 8,000,000 lambs and marketed 14,000,000 pounds of wool. It brought on an average 13.40 cents a pound, but a week ago wool was selling at Great Falls, Billings, Miles City and other marketing points for prices ranging above 15 cents, a record price of 16¾ cents having been made on one clip.

It is doubtful if any other state in the Union can show such a rapid development of an industry. There was not a single sheep in Montana before the close of the civil war. About that time one flock was taken there on a venture, but no systematic plan of sheep raising was entered upon until 1874, when a flock of 1,000 was put into Northern Montana on a contract for four years' management of it; in 1878 the contractor turned over to the owner 1,000 first-class animals and $14,000 in cash, the proceeds of sales of mutton and wool. In the 24 years following that Montana has come to lead all the states in sheep-raising and owns and controls one-tenth of all the sheep and wool produced in the United States.

It isn't so very strange, therefore, that Montana's two United States senators, officially listed as Democrats, both favor a protective tariff on wool, or that one of them (Clark) would have a duty on all raw material coming into the United States. It was cases like this that once moved General Winfield Scott Hancock to declare that "the tariff is a local issue." He might have gone farther and said that it is that and more—a national issue and a local one at the same time.

IRRIGATING TREES.

New Method Employed by a Clever Western Farmer.

Flage Carter, of Breckinridge county, explains his method of irrigating a tree as follows: He first takes a vessel, a pan, or bucket—anything that may be tied to a tree limb. This vessel he fills with water and attaches to the tree. A tender twig about the size of a lead pencil is inserted in the water, which is gradually absorbed by this twig. Mr. Carter states that the branch will absorb every drop of water in the utensil.

"Capillary attraction is the future irrigation," continued Mr. Carter. "I took up the matter about two years ago, but did not put it to a final test till this spring. Then I had two trees that needed attention badly, and I experimented with each. One young tree had been rubbed roughly by a horse and was wilted badly. I applied my method of watering it and within one week it completely revived. I next treated a sick apple tree and it is now all right, I'm glad to say."

Mr. Carter predicts that the future irrigation of the country will be done through forest trees on the "capillary attraction" principle, and that from this mode will extend irrigation to all the vegetable kingdom.—Breckenridge News.

BRITISH POSTOFFICE BUSINESS METHODS

That impoverished department, the postoffice, issues a notice in regard to the envelopes embossed with a halfpenny stamp of the size known as "commercial." It has been "found necessary to make a slight increase in the prices" of these. Along with this announcement appears a fearful and wonderful table of the new prices, which must be seen to be believed in. If our readers will accept our word for it, a separate price is quoted for every number of words between up to sixteen—they are handed in packets of sixteen. Thus one may purchase one envelope for 4d (which must be very greatly in excess of its cost), two for 1½d., three for 1½d., and four for 2½d. but for five one must pay, not 2½d, but 2s. We are told that, And the table proceeds in erratic jumps, sometimes of 1d., sometimes of 4d. In fact, without this table in hand one can never be quite sure what one must give for a few of these envelopes. The plan is so startlingly foolish that it looks like a jest at the expense of the postoffice, but the document is official, beyond doubt.—London News.

Dark Outlook.

Ida—"Don't be so rough on the poor writer, dear. Remember, he won't always live in a garret."

May—"I should say not. I heard the landlady say to-day if he didn't pay his rent she'd put him out."—Chicago News.

A Picture of Health.

"Don't you think Mrs. Pompous Riche has the distingue air of an old family portrait?"

"If she wasn't so badly painted I should say she was a work of art—an old master."—San Francisco Town Talk.

Too Slow.

Messenger Boy—Lost yer job, eh?

Ex-Office Boy—I gev it up. It was all on account of a lazy writer.

Messenger Boy—Didn't she like yer?

Ex-Office Boy—It wasn't a "she" but a "he." Dat wuz de trouble; nobody ter flirt with."—Philadelphia Press.

Quite Possible.

Reggie (looking at bill)—"Williams, have I smoked as many cigars as that in three months?"

Valet (in muffled voice, from clothes closet)—"Yes, sir; I think we have."—Chicago Tribune.

STARK TREES best by Test—77 YEARS. Largest Nursery. Fruit Book free. Salesmen WANTED. STARK BROS, Louisiana, Mo., Dansville, N.Y.

ARLINGTON SEWING MACHINES ARE EASIEST RUNNING BECAUSE BALL-BEARING.

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Elegant Polished Swell Front Oak Cabinet with or without Italian Marquetry Decorations. Latest and most stylish design. Guaranteed for 20 years.

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Question Bureau.

RULES—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Anti-Trust Amendment.

"Have you a full copy of the joint resolution for an amendment to the constitution which would give to congress power to control trusts and monopolies or combinations, that was voted on in the house June 1, 1900? If so, you would confer a great favor on very many of your readers if you would publish it in full in your paper. The trust question is very much talked of among the people and much advantage is taken by Democrats by placing the censure where it does not belong."—E. M. C., Berrien Center, Mich.

A resolution for the submission to the states of an anti-trust amendment to the constitution of the United States was introduced in the house of representatives in 1900, and referred to the judiciary committee. That committee reported the resolution favorably to the house. It proposed the submission to the legislatures of the several states for ratification, the following maendment to the constitution of the United States:

"ARTICLE XVI.

"Section 1.—All powers conferred by this article shall extend to the several states, the territories, the District of Columbia, and all territory under the sovereignty and subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

"Sec. 2.—Congress shall have power to define, regulate, prohibit, or dissolve trusts, monopolies, or combinations, whether existing the form of a corporation or otherwise.

"The several states may continue to exercise such power in any manner not in conflict with the laws of the United states.

"Sec. 3.—Congress shall have power to enforce the provisions of this article by appropriate legislation."

The judiciary committee also made a long report, giving the reason why a constitutional amendment on this subjec is required. The following extract summarizes the most important of these:

"1.—The existence of monopolies and of combinations of so-called trusts, formed for improper purposes, deterimental to the prosperity of the people and relating to and seriously affecting manufacture, production and business, is generally conceded.

"2.—The supreme court of the United States has decided that congress is without constitutional power to repress them, or to regulate and control them when formed and operating in the states, except as to the carrying on of interstate commerce.

"3.—The manufactures and interstate comerce are so intimately connected and mutually dependent and so affect all the people of the states, that congress should possess power over them. If it was wise and beneficial to give congress power over interstate commerce, it is unwise and detrimental to deny it power over manufacture and production, which may, and many times do, dominate such commerce.

"4.—Congress may regulate and control interstate comerce, and create, control and dissolve corporations to carry it on; but not manufactures and production, which are no part of commerce, even when monopoly in manufacture seriously affects and cripples, and it may be as to its own products, substantially destroys interstate commerce.

"5.—Monopoly, combination or conspiracy in manufacture or production of any kind is no subject for congress, and hence, except in the territories, is now beyond the reach of national legislation or action. No power to repress or control monopolies of any kind is conferred on congress by the constitution, unles it be a monopoly of control of interstate commerce, which may be doubted. Can congress prevent the ownership by a New York corporation or by those controlling it of every railroad and every steamship line in the United States?

"6.—Most monopolies, and nearly all great combinations of trusts formed for improper purposes, extend their operations and business into all the states and territories, and affect the business and property interests of nearly all citizens, thus becoming, in a sense, national in their character. Hence they should be made subject and amenable to uniform laws operating throughout the United States and territories thereof, and which congress alone is competent to enact. These laws should be enforced by the courts of the United States, they securing uniformity in administration.

"The several states are powerless to enact any laws operating outside their respective territorial limits. Usually the laws of one state differ from those of every other, and hence a monopoly, conspiracy, combination or trust forbidden by the laws of one state may, and frequently does, obtain control of all competing organizations in the United States, and so becomes a national monopoly. That is, throughout the United States and the territories it monopolizes and controls the manufacture and production of, and commerce in, certain articles, and fixes the price at will.

"8.—No state can exclude from its territory the corporation of another state, engaged in interstate commerce; and hence, monopoly in manufacture existing in one state, if also engaged in interestate commerce, may, so far as any state is concerned, carry its product into every state and control the price and market everywhere.

"9.—These evils and others incident thereto can be effectively remedied by a constitutional amendment, and subsequent congressional action only."

The resolution for submitting the above amendment came to a vote in the house of representatives on June 1, 1900. Practically every Republican in the house voted for the measure. Every Democrat except six voted against it. That is, it had 148 Republican votes and 6 Democratic, in its favor—154 in all. This was, of course, a majority; but the constitution requires a two-thirds vote to pass a resolution for a constitutional amendment; hence the Democrats prevented its adoption.

Cathedrals.

"When and where was the first cathedral built? What sects build cathedrals? Why do some sects have cathedrals and others do not? Wherein does a cathedral differ from a church? Where are the most noted cathedrals?"—C. W. M., Roulette, Pa.

The word cathedral is from the Latin word "cathedra," which means "a seat." A cathedral is nothing but a church which contains a bishop's throne or seat, and is the church of a diocese. Of course no church has cathedrals except those which have bishops. These are the Roman Catholics, the Greek, the Church of England, and the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States. The Methodist Episcopal and some other churches have bishops, but they have no dioceses, and hence no cathedrals. The most noted cathedrals are: St. John Lateran in Rome, which the cathedral of the pope, and at its altar none but the pope can read mass; the cathedrals at Milan, Cologne, Rheims, Strasburg, Notre Dame at Paris, and many others in continental Europe. England has many beautiful cathedrals, of which these at Canterbury, Salisbury, Lincoln, York and St. Paul's, in London, may be mentioned In America the notable ones are that of St. Peter and St. Paul in Philadelphia, St. Patrick's in New York, Notre Dame in Montreal, the Protestant Episcopal cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York, not yet completed, and those in the cities of Mexico and Lima.

Stains on Marble.

Editor Blade: For the benefit of the soda fountain man and the 50-year marble worker, I wish to say that oxalic acid, with a little water, will remove or rather decolorize iron rust on marble, or linen, either. If the soda fountain man is a druggist, he should have looked up his chemistry. He would have found that with the iron, oxalic acid forms a salt called sesquioxide of iron, soluble in water. The ladies can remove iron rust from their linen and other goods with oxalic acid and sweet milk; rinse in clean water and put to dry in the open air.—D. E. S., Keyser, W. Va.

Flint Arrow Heads.

"Some time ago I read somewhere (I think it was in The Toledo Blade) about a traveler who had seen the Indians in the far west make stone arrows. Would you please let me know how they do that as there are not supposed to have had any metallic implements to use during the stone age and these Indians fashioned the arrow points and other stone implements with the same tools as were supposed to be used during the stone age."—S. O., Carlisle, Ia.

Mr. Cushiong, who spent several years with the Zuni Indians of New Mexico, saw the process among them, and he has described it in some of his published writings, but we fail to lay hands on it. The only tool used is a pointed stick. Flint breaks with a conchoidal fracture; by pressure with the point of a stick flakes may be split off. The process is simply one of splitting off flakes until the spear or arrow head is of the required shape. Of course it requires much expertness to do this well. Mr. Cushing gave one of the Indians the thick bottom of a glass tumbler, and he made a passable arrow head from it by that process.

Chinese Exclusion.

"Please state why the Chinese are excluded from the United States."—R. H. F., Danville, Ind.

They do not come here to become American citizens, to learn our language and adopt our ways, but simply to make some money, and then return to China. Their mode of life is entirely unlike ours. They live on a sum on which an American would starve. If they were allowed to come freely, they would pour into the United States in such herds, and work so cheaply, that American laborers would either have to go without work, or sink to the Chinese level of wages and living; and this would be a grave injury to our people.

Universalists.

"What is the Universalist belief in regard to the Trinity, and how do they differ from the Unitarians?"—L. R., Pasadena, Cal.

The Universalists reject the doctrine of the Trinity, and consider Christ subordinate to the Father; that Christ was sent to be the savior of the world, and that he will actually save it, because God would not offer, nor Christ accept, a mission which both knew would end in failure; therefore, they say the work of redemption will be thorough and universal.

The Unitarians also reject the doctrine of the Trinity, and assert the absolute unity of God. Then deny the deity of Christ and his equality with the Father, but do not reject his divinity, or any exalted rank consistent with his subordination to God.

Kit Carson.

"Please give a brief sketch of the life of the famous scout, Kit Carson—birth, death, his chief expoits, etc."—D. W. A., Marion, Ind.

Christopher Carson was born in Madison county, Ky., in 1809; died at Fort Lynn, Col., 1868. When he was a babe his parents emigrated to Howard county, Mo. At 15, he was apprenticed to a saddler. Two years later, he joined a hunting expedition, thus beginning his life as hunter, trapper, scout and guide. For eight years he was a trapper, and for the next eight he was hunter for the trading post, Bent's Fort. He then met Lieut. John C. Fremont, who engaged him as guide in his explorations. He was better known to a larger number of Indian tribes than any other white man. In 1853 he drove 6,500 sheep over the mountains to California, and on his return was appointed Indian agent in New Mexico. During the civil war he rendered great service to the government in New Mexico and Colorado, and was brevetted brigadier general. After the war, he resumed his place as Indian agent, which he held until his death.

Electrical Terms.

"Please explain the meaning of the following terms: Volt, ohm, ampere and watt."—M. P. C., Hulburton, N. Y.

The volt is the practical unit of electromotive force. It is the electrical force that will carry one ampere of current against one ohm of resistance.

The ohm is the unit of electrical resistance. It is the resistance of a column of mercury one square millimeter in section, and 1.04938 metres in length.

The ampere is the unit of electrical current strength. It is the amount of current that is given with an electro-motive force of one volt through a wire having a resistance of one ohm.

The watt is the electrical unit of working in a circuit, being the rate when the electro-motive force is one volt and the intensity of current is one ampere.

A Gospel Text.

"What is the origin and meaning of the proverb, "Let the dead bury the dead?"—W. T. O., Herrick, Ill.

Read Matthew viii. 18 to 22, and you will have its origin. Jesus ordered that he and his disciples, to get away from the crowds that followed him, should take a boat and that followed him, should take a boat and cross to the other side of the sea of Galilee. One of his disciples asked to be excused from going, in order that he might bury his father. Jesus replied "Follow me, and let the dead bury their dead."

The Pancreas.

"What is the edible delicacy known as sweet bread, and from what part of the veal is it taken? Is it found in any other creature?"—F. L. W., Veley, Pa.

The gland vulgarly called the "sweets bread" in a calf, is the pancreas. It is found in man and all other vertbrate animals—that is, all animals with a backbone. In man it lies across the upper part of the abdomen, behind the stomach, is about 7 inches long, 1½ inches wide, ¾ inch thick, and weighs about a quarter of a pound. The pancreas secretes a colorless, viscid, alkaline fluid, which is emptied into the large intestine, and which acts upon the fatty matters in the food, and prepares them for absorption into the circulation.

Antony and Cleopatra.

"I am desirous of obtaining the poem 'Anthony and Cleopatra,' by Lytle, and its answer. Will you be kind enough to publish them for me?"—E. K. D., Portland, Ore.

You will find it printed on the first page of this issue. All who desire to preserve it will please do so, as it will never be reprinted in The Blade. We never saw nor heard of a "reply" to it. Lytle never wrote any, and one by another author would not be worth printing.

William Haines Lytle was born at Cincinnati, O., in 1826, and died a hero's death at Chickamauga in 1863. He enlisted in the Mexican war in 1846 and served with distinction. Afterwards he attained prominence as a lawyer and politician. When the civil war broke out he was appointed to the volunteer service. At Carnifex ferry he was desperately wounded, but recovered and took charge of a brigade. He was again wounded at Perryville and captured. Being exchanged, he was promoted to brigadier general and fought in many engagements till September 20, 1863. His poems were never collected in book form. This one was written in 1857.

There is a story which has gone the rounds of newspapers for years, that this poem was written in Lytle's tent, the night before the battle of Chickamauga. This is utterly false. The poem will be found in Coggeshall's "Poets and Poetry of the West," printed in 1857 or 58.

Never Heard of It.

"Can you give me any information with regard to a sealed package—supposed to refer to Blennerhassett—marked 'the property of Aaron Burr; not to be opened until fifty (50) years after my death'?"—B. S., New Lebanon, Pa.

We never heard of it, nor can we find any statement concerning it in the printed life of either Burr or Blennerhassett. Have not you been reading some work of fiction in which Aaron Burr was introduced, and this story told by the novelist?

The Western Reserve.

"More than 65 years ago I heard people talk of the Western Reserve in northern Ohio. Who made that reserve and for what purpose? How large is it? What county or counties are included?"—S. P., Corbin, Mont.

After the war of the Revolution disputes arose among several of the states respecting the right to the soil of the territory northwest of the Ohio river, they basing their claims on the original charters granted by the English crown. To settle the matter, the whole was ceded to the United States government by the states, Virginia reserving 3,709,848 acres in the southern part of Ohio, and Connecticut 3,666,921 acres in the northeastern corner of the state. The first tract is called Virginia military lands, the Connecticut tract, the Western Reserve. Jurisdiction over these tracts was relinquished in 1800 to the national government, the states retaining ownership of the soil. Connecticut sold her lands to settlers, and used the money for her common schools.

The Western Reserve is bounded on the north by Lake Erie, on the east by Pennsylvania, on the south by the 41st parallel of latitude, and on the west by a north and south line 100 miles west of the Pennsylvania boundary. This line is the eastern line of Seneca and Sandusky counties. Hence it embraces the following counties: Ashtabula, Trumbull, part of Mahoning, Portage, Geauga, Lake, Cuyahoga, Summit, Medina, Lorain, part of Ashland, Huron and Erie.

History of Parties.

"How and on what dates did the Republican and Democratic parties originate?"—O. C. M., St. Joe, Mo.

When the constitution was adopted, in 1789, the Federal party came into power, and the anti-Federal party was without a cause. Gradually, under the teachings of Jefferson as to the limited powers of the national government, the anti-Federalists united into a party called first the Republican, then the Democratic-Republican, and later simply the Democratic party. Its original purpose was to limit the powers of the national government by allowing it none but those expressly stated in the constitution, and to magnify the rights of the states. From this fundamental error came the doctrines of state right nullification and secession, which it required the civil war to overthrow.

The Republican party was organized in 1854, its cardinal principle at that time being opposition to the extension of slavery into the territories.

The Negro Race.

"Please tell me why are the negroes a despised race and for what cause?"—J. B., Brandon, Miss.

All races of men have a prejudice against other races. The Chinaman believes himself vastly superior to any white man; the Indian and the Malay feel the same. This is the reason why the second is that, here in the United States, the negroes existed as slaves, and we e therefore looked down upon as an inferior race. This feeling was intensified by the anti-slavery struggle and by the civil war. There is no more great prejudice here than in any other country against the negroes. The third reason is, the negro race is the most backward in the march of civilization.

Recipe Wanted.

"Please give a receipe for making plug or twist tobacco."—W. V., Platte, Mich.

We have not been able to find any such formula. The making of such tobacco is a trade, learned in the factories. But if any reader can give us a plain, short formula we will publish it.

To Get a Pension.

"In your issue of June 19 I saw that a widow who received a pension and was subsequently married again, and was again widowed, could be restored to the pension she was receiving before she married again. And in the issue of July 31, you speak of it again. I am one of these, and do not know how to go to work to get it. Will you please inform me?"—S. A. L., Cadillac, Mich.

The only wise course to pursue it to employ an honest and honorable lawyer to prepare the papers and make application for the pension for yourself.

Re-pensioning Widows.

"Is the new pension law (of which I read in The Blade) granting a pension again to a soldier's widow again remarried and widowed, or divorced, now in force, and to whom could one wishing a copy of pension laws send to obtain them?"—Subscriber, Pierpont, N. Y.

Write a letter to your representative in congress, and request him to obtain for you a copy of this law.

Cass Lake Reservation.

"Will you please give me some information, through this department, about the opening of public lands in Minnesota this fall? I think it is called the Cass Lake Indian Reservation. What are they adapted for, character of soil, etc.?"—W. V., Russell, Pa.

Our recollection is that the bill authorizing the opening of this reservation did not become a law, and therefore there is no telling when the opening will take place. We know nothing of the lands in that locality.

Selling Formulae.

"Can any one having the formulae for several of the standard patent medicines, advertise and sell the formulae or recipes to others?"—J. T. W., Moriah, Ill.

That is a question that only the courts can decide. If you should advertise and sell the formula for a certain well-known remedy, the proprietors thereof might sue you for damages for using its name in your advertisement. And it seems probable that the court might find it a case where damages are justly due. We know of no law to prevent your doing so; but equity must be taken into consideration as well as law.

Vote of Three States.

"Please give the estimates made by both parties of the total vote to be cast in Michigan, New York and Pennsylvania this fall."—L. A. M., Red Springs, Wis.

We know of no party estimates that have been made. The vote of each of these states was given in the Bureau in Blade of Aug. 21. Please refer to it. Also read, "Don't Ask It," in the Bureau of Blade of Aug. 14.

The Pacific Islands.

"What is the latitude and longitude of Guam, Midway and Wake Islands, about which there is fear of trouble with Japan?"—I. W., Clarence, Iowa.

The Midway islands are 1,140 nautical miles northwest of Honolulu, in about 28° north latitude and 178° west longitude. Wake Island is 2,004 nautical miles almost due west of Honolulu, in 20° north latitude and about 168° east longitude. Guam is 1,304 nautical miles west-southwest of Wake Island, in about 16° north latitude and about 136° east longitude.

A Verse in Acts.

"I desire an explanation of the language in Acts ii, 38. Does the phrase 'for remission of sins' mean because of remission or in order to remit?"—H. C. L., Sims, Ark.

The Greek word "eis," here translated "for," would better be rendered "unto," as denoting the destination of the rite of baptism. This interpretation is that favored by Dr. Vincent, in his great four-volume work, "Word Studies in the New Testament." That is, the apostle Peter is exhorting his hearers to repent, and to be baptized, that by repentance and baptism their sins might be remitted.

The Two Witnesses.

"Who are the two witnesses referred to in Revelations xi, 3?"—Z. A. W., Worcster, W. Va.

There have been a vast number of attempts to explain who the witnesses were. Dr. Scott, in his notes on this passage, says: "A king, in prophetical language, commonly means a secession of subjects; therefore, must be explained by some rule, and not the prophecy of individuals, but of a succession of men, who, during the period referred to, bore testimony to the truth, must be intended. Two witnesses are mentioned, because one was insufficient for the legal proof of any fact; and these witnesses were as few as could suffice to attest the true gospel, and to enter a public protest against the anti-Christian perversions of it."

Madagascar.

"Please give a sketch or record of the kings or rulers of Madagascar."—L. M. J., Idaho Springs, Colo.

Up to the middle of the 17th century, Madagascar was divided into a number of independent chieftaincies. Then the Sakalahavas, a warlike tribe, made themselves masters of the western half of the island. In the early part of the 19th century, the Hova tribe threw off the Sakalahava yoke, and, with the aid of the English, made themselves masters of nearly the whole island. The kingship of the island dates from that time. Radama I was the first king. He abolished the export trade in slaves, and after 1820 encouraged English missionaries. Queen Ranavalona I succeeded him, and in 1836 compelled the missionaries and Europeans to leave the island. And a severe persecution of native Christians ensued. When her son, Radama II, ascended the throne, he reopened the island to Europeans. He was succeeded by Queen Ranavalona II, who became a Christian in 1869, and in 1869 all the royal idols were buried. Queen Ranavalona III succeeded in 1883. About 1890 the French declared a protectorate over the island, and the Queen is now virtually their prisoner.

Dies for Coins.

"Thank you for your answer. But perhaps I did not make my question quite plain to you. What I meant was, when they changed the standard dollar to the Bland dollar, why did they not change the die also on the smaller coins that are coined? For instance, I have some nickel cents of 1864, also some of the present bronze cents of the same date."—R. M. C., Barnegat, N. J.

New dies were made for the silver dollar under the Bland act; but it did not follow that the dies for the half-dollar, quarter-dollar or dime should be made to correspond to the dollar die. The small cent was authorized by the act of February 21, 1857. These coins were made of a mixture of copper and nickel until 1864, when part of the issue was of bronze, as at present, simply as an experiment. The next year, they were made of bronze, copper-nickel and oreide. In 1865, they were made of copper-nickel and pure nickel. In 1865, the issue was all of bronze, and has so continued to the present, except that in 1877 and 1881 a small portion of the issue was pure nickel.

Signatures of Wives.

"Should a married woman sign her own given name, or that of her husband? That is, should she sign Mrs. John Doe or Mrs. Mary Doe, and why?"—W. L. R., Clio, Mich.

It is a matter of fashion, and the favorite plan now is for a wife to use her own name. Suppose Miss Mary Scott marries Mr. John Doe, she writes her name "Mary Scott Doe."

Young Turtles.

"What do young turtles feed on?"—D. C. B., Camden, N. Y.

They feed on small water insects, flies, tiny minnows, etc.—the same kind of food that large turtles eat.

British Prisoners.

"Please give full account of what the Americans did with their English prisoners during the revolutionary war."—J. C., Fairfield, Ill.

We can find very little about the subject. The Hessians captured at Trenton were, we believe, taken down into Virginia, where they built log cabins and were guarded as prisoners until the war was over.

Miscellaneous.

J. D. M., Hamburg, Mich.: We never saw a copy of it.

L. H., St. Paul, Neb.: We have nothing that gives the figures of loss.

W. W. G., Marion, O.: The legal weight of a bushel of popcorn is the same as of ordinary corn.

H. A., Russell, Pa.: We can not translate it. It appears to be Spanish or Portuguese, and corrupt at that.

A. B. W., Van Wert, Iowa: Mary McLane is in Boston, we believe, pursuing her education. The editor never saw her book.

M. B., Montezuma, Iowa: We are unable to find any book which tells of the farming methods and mode of life of the rural population of Spain.

E. M., Delsy, Tenn.: We do not know; but the nearest ticket agent on a railroad can find out for you from New York, by applying to his general passenger agent.

C. B., Metz, Iowa: Not being able to inform you, we suggest that you inquire of the "Commissioner of the General Land Office, Interior Department, Washington, D. C."

I. W. B., Wolcott, Col.: We do not know. Inquire at the nearest land office, or write a letter of inquiry to the "Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C."

D. J. H., Crescent, Okla.: Get a certified copy of the marriage certificate from the probate judge of the county. Simply address the letter: "Probate Judge, Georgetown, Brown county, O."

E. B., Chickasha, I. T.: We can not tell. The register of the nearest land office can tell you; or write to the "Commisioner of the General Land Office, Interior Department, Washington, D. C."

Enquirer, Orient, Wash.: We have no means of knowing whether the courts of your state have ever decided the question or not. Inquire of a lawyer. We should think, however, it would be legal.

THREE CHICAGO DOCTORS

Failed to Do for Miss Mabelle L. LaMonte What Was Accomplished by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I was in an awful state for nearly three years with a complication of female troubles which three physicians called by different names, but the pains were all the same. I dreaded the time of my

MABELLE L. LAMONTE.

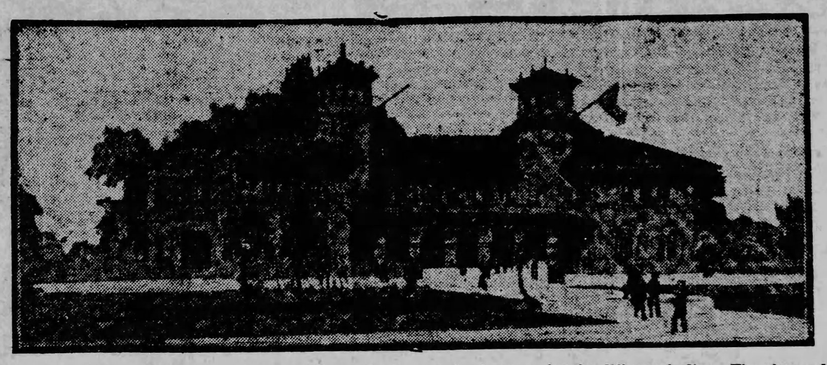
monthly periods for it meant a couple of days in bed in awful agony. I finally made up my mind that the good doctors were guessing; and hearing from different friends such good reports of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** I tried that. I bless the day I did, for it was the dawning of a new life for me. I used five bottles before I was cured, but when they were taken I was a well woman once more: Your Compound is certainly wonderful. Several of my friends have used it since, and nothing but the best do I ever hear from its use."—Yours, MABELLE L. LAMONTE, 222 E. 31st St., Chicago, Ill.—*$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.*

If Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound could cure Miss LaMonte—why not you? Try it and see for yourself.

Mrs. Pinkham advises sick women free. Address, Lynn, Mass.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

THE HOUSE OF THE "HOO-HOO."



The "House of the Hoo-Hoo"is the corporate name of an organization made up of lumbermen, railroad traffic officials, lumber newspaper men, and sawmill men. Its existence is due to the fact that different bodies of lumbermen in various parts of the country almost simultaneously took up the question of building a club house on the grounds of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to be held in St. Louis in 1904. It is the combination of the ideas and plans of the different bodies. The plan and scope are far reaching. The main idea is to construct a building on the grounds of the exposition for the accommodation of lumbermen. It will be fitted up with all the conveniences. The plans of the building are now in the hands of architects.

RETURN OF THE OYSTER

Large Quantities of These Bivalves Coming Into the Market.

The return of the oyster to polite society is an event not to be viewed with indifference, even by those who look upon this bivalve with suspicion. All through the restaurants and hotels, as well as in the great downtown markets where fish is sold, its coming has been anticipated for weeks. Now, at points inuumerable along the Atlantic seaboard, an army of workers is springing into being to harvest the abundant crop, while on this end of the line another army is already engaged in opening, cooking and serving it. Barrels packed solid with oysters reposing on beds of chopped ice are rolling into New York, while cool, dripping marble slabs are piled high with the homely, rugged shells, each holding fast its precious morsel.

"Owing to the extraordinarily cool cloudy summer," remarked a Fulton Market dealer to the New York Tribune, "the oysters are a little backward in size, but the crop is all right otherwise. Oysters require warm, sunny weather to thrive. A month from now they will be in prime condition. The oyster season always comes in easy, because people have hardly begun to get back from their vacations, and it also receives a boom in the market by general law shutting off the soft shell crab and introducing the scallop, which now sells at 85 cents a quart.

"If one likes a salty oyster, there are Rockaways, at 75 cents a hundred for the Bay and from $1.50 to $2 for the Long Island Rivers, at from 60 to 75 cents a hundred. Blue Points range from 75 cents to $1 a hundred. Mill Ponds are expected today. Cherry Stones and Buzzard Bays some time this week. For a mild taste, the Shrewsbury. The small Cotuit is a select oyster, so are the Buzzard Bays and Cherry Stones. Lyndhavens are selling well, both the small size for stewing and the large for frying and broiling. You see already the epicure has a choice of large and small variety to choose from. A month from now they will be elegant.

"The popularity of the oyster is bound to outlive all prejudices that spring up against it. It is a fad with certain physicians to decry oysters, but if they had been the engines of destruction that some imagine it would not have been relegated to this year of grace to discover the fact. And he excused himself to de up a quart of oysters in a neat little package like a yard of silk, with a trim wooden handle across the top to hold it by.

AT FORMAL DINNERS.

For formal dinners, oysters are generally served on the flat upper shell, although bivalve lovers prefer to eat from the deep lower one, as it allows no juice to waste. With the oysters, served always, of course, on cracked ice with a section of lemon, there should also be an accompaniment of thin buttered sandwiches of brown or white bread. Epicures prefer unsalted butter for this use. Black pepper and paprika should both be at hand.

FRIED OYSTERS.

To fry oysters, drain and roll each in cracker crumbs, then in the white of an egg mixed with a little water, and again in the crumbs. The crumbs should be seasoned with salt and pepper. Let them stand an hour or two in a cold place. Arrange them on the bottom of a wire basket and plunge into hot fat. Fry to a delicate amber color, and drain on paper in the oven. With fried oysters should be served cold slaw, celery salad or pickles.

BROILED OYSTERS.

Drain and wipe each oyster dry. Butter a fine wire broiler. Dip each oyster into oil, and place it on the wire and cook both sides quickly over live coals. Serve on buttered toast moistened with oyster liquor. Over each slice pour a little melted butter.

Panned oysters are cooked in a hot pan, in which a tablespoonful of butter has been placed. Shake the pan in the oven until oysters until browned. They should be dry when they are placed in the pan. Serve on toast the same as if broiled. Some cooks sprinkle them lightly with finely mixed parsley or celery.

ROASTED OYSTERS.

Wash the oyster shells free from sand and put them in a pan with the round side of the shell down. Place them in a hot oven. When the shells are open, remove and carefully take off the top shell without spilling the juice in the lower one. Arrange them on plates with the small end of the shell toward the center. Season each oyster with butter, pepper and salt.

Another way is to put three of the oysters into one shell after they have been opened as described, and season them with butter, salt and pepper, cover with crumbs and brown in the oven.

CREAMED OYSTERS.

It is sometimes, at informal chafing dish suppers and "stand up" feasts especially, desirable to serve creamed oysters on the plate from which sandwiches, olives, etc., are eaten. In this case a thick sauce is requisite, so that the oysters will remain on one side of the plate. For such a sauce, cook together four tablespoonfuls of flour and two tablespoonfuls of butter for three minutes without browning. Turn in a cupful of strained oyster juice. When it is thick add the cream and stir until smooth, but do not boil. Then add the yolks of three eggs, and cook with little boiling until they thicken. Have ready 20 oysters which have been cooked in a tablespoonful of butter until plump, and a teaspoonful of lemon juice until they are plump. Add them to the sauce and serve hot. The sauce, without the cream and eggs, may be made beforehand. It may be reheated, and these elements and the oysters may be incorporated just before the dish is used.

Ordinary creamed oysters are prepared in the same way, excepting that half of the quantity of flour is used. The eggs may be employed or not, as desired. One yolk will give a rich, creamy color to a pint of liquid.

OYSTER COCKTAIL.

Put into a wineglass six small, chilled oysters, with a teaspoonful of Worcestershire sauce, a scant tablespoonful of catsup, a drop or two of tabasco sauce and a few drops of vinegar and lemon.

PIGS IN A BLANKET.

Sprinkle oysters of good size with salt and pepper. Wrap each oyster in a thin slice of bacon, secure the "blanket" with a toothpick and fry in a hot frying pan until the bacon is brown and crisp. Serve on hot toast.

SCALLOPED OYSTERS.

Butter a baking dish. Place in it a layer of oysters. Over them sprinkle a stratum of cracker crumbs and dot the top with salt, pepper and bits of butter. Continue with alternate layers of oysters, crackers and seasoning until the oysters are used. Turn in enough oyster juice to moisten the mixture. Cover the top with generously buttered crumbs. Bake about 20 minutes, or until the top is well browned.

OYSTER CROQUETTES.

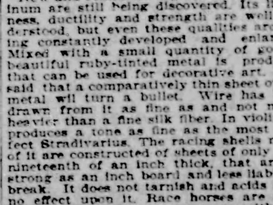
Cook a quart of oysters in their own liquor until they are plump, and drain them. Blend a tablespoonful of butter and two tablespoonfuls of flour. Scald a cupful of milk in a double boiler and add gradually the butter and flour with salt to season. Cook until thick, stirring constantly. Chop the oysters fine and turn them into the sauce when it is somewhat cooled. Season to taste. Turn the sauce into a broad plate and put in a cool place. When it is cold, form into croquettes, roll in egg and cracker crumbs and fry in deep fat. Drain on paper and serve hot.

OYSTER PATTIES.

For the filling of oyster patties make a sauce of a tablespoonful of butter, a heaping tablespoonful of flour, a cupful of oyster liquor, salt, paprika and mace. When it is cooked add a quarter of a cupful of cream. Turn in the oysters and as soon as the gills curls remove from the fire. Fill into pattie cases.

PREVENTS OVERFLOW OF THE WASTE

Nearly every housewife knows the extra work and damage entailed by the overflow of the waste water pan which catches the drip from the melting ice in the refrigerator, and as it is an easy matter to forget to empty the pan at regular intervals this accident is apt to occur several times in a household in the



course of a summer. It would be easy enough to remember if the waste pan were in sight, but it is invisible, and there is no noise which would give an alarm that the pan was running over. It has, however, occurred to two Massachusetts inventors that it would be a good idea to introduce a mechanism which would give an alarm when the receptacle was nearly full, indicating at once that there was danger of an overflow unless the matter was attended to at once. The device which they have designed is shown in the accompanying drawing, and consists of a spring motor, mounted on a base adapted to clamp on the side of the refrigerator pan, with a float at the end of a rod extending out into the pan, and a gong to be sounded by the motor. To put this device into position for use it is only necessary to clamp it on the side of the pan as shown, with the float resting on the water. When the latter rises to the danger point it lifts the float and trips the motor mechanism, which, of course, rings the gong for a considerable length of time, only ceasing its clatter when the spring has run down or the pan is emptied. It is obvious that there is nothing to get out of order in this simple device, and it is an easy matter to attach it to the side of the pan, in position to sound the alarm.

A Thing Worth Knowing.

No need of cutting off a woman's breast or a man's cheek or nose in a vain attempt to cure cancer. No need of applying burning plasters to the flesh and torturing those already weak from suffering. Soothing, balmy, aromatic oils give safe, speedy and certain cure of bitterest forms of cancer of the face, breast, womb, mouth, stomach; large tumors, ugly ulcers, fistula, catarrh; terrible skin diseases, etc., are all successfully treated by the application of various forms of simple oils. Send for a book, mailed free, giving particulars and prices of Oils. Address Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Drawer 506, Indianapolis, Ind.

ALUMINUM GOLD VALUABLE

New and remarkable properties of aluminum are still being discovered. Its lightness, ductility and strength are well understood, but even these qualities are being constantly developed and enlarged. Mixed with a small quantity of gold a beautiful ruby-tinted metal is produced that can be used for decorative art. It is said that a comparatively thin sheet of the metal will turn a bullet. Wire has been drawn from it as fine as and not much heavier than a fine silk fiber. In violins it produces a tone as fine as the most perfect Stradivarius. The racing shells made of it are constructed of sheets of only one-nineteenth of an inch thick, that are as strong as an inch board and less liable to break. It does not tarnish and acids have no effect upon it. Race horses are shod with it. Wounds are sewn up with the wire.—Ores and Metal.

Volcanoes in Alaska.

There are fifteen active craters in Alaska and a score or more in repose which may at any time break forth. The Alaska volcanoes have been active during all the time the country has been known to civilized man. In 1796 an island was formed thirty miles north of Unalaska by volcanic action; eight years later, when revisited, the soil was still warm. This island has gradually been increasing in size, probably by upheaval of land. Just across Behring strait another volcano in Kamchatka, 15,000 feet in height, erupted in 1829, with a noise that was heard for fifty miles. One of the volcanoes in Cook inlet is 14,000 feet high.

CURES ANY DISEASE

A New and Wonderfully Successful Method of Curing All Chronic and Lingering Afflictions.

A Free Trial Package of This Remarkable Discovery Will Be Mailed to All Who Write.

Anyone who suffers from a weak, disordered condition of the heart, lungs, kidneys, stomach, blood, liver, skin, muscles or nervous system should write at once for a free trial treatment of a new method that is rapidly displacing the old ways of curing disease.

DR. U. G. LIPES.

Gout, partial paralysis, dropsy, locomotor-ataxia, rheumatism, neuralgia or any other disease resulting from high living quickly and permanently removed by the new method.

Weakness or debility in any form whether in man or woman entirely eradicated from the system by the new treatment.

Consumption, bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, impure blood, heart disease, kidney and bladder trouble and liver complaint cured to stay cured by the doctor's wonderful remedies.

If you are the victim of any malady or sickness which you have long wanted to get rid of, try one of Dr. Lipes' free treatments and see how easy it is to be cured when the proper means are employed.

If you have aches or pains, don't feel well at times; if you are despondent and discouraged, tired out, it is because you have some terrible disease lurking in your system.

Why not write to Dr. Lipes, get a free trial treatment and let him show you how quickly you can be cured by his new method. It makes no difference what your peculiar ailment may be, Dr. Lipes will send you a trial treatment entirely free of charge to prove to you that he can do as he claims.

Write to-day, telling the doctor what you wish to be cured of and receive the free treatment for it by return mail. There are no conditions whatever. Dr. Lipes' generous offer is meant for everybody who suffers from disease in any of its various forms. Address Dr. U. G. Lipes, 1679 Stevenson Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. No one should miss this grand opportunity of securing the benefits of the doctor's latest discovery since it costs you nothing.

The Sunday School.

Sunday school lesson for September 21, the Death of Moses. Deut. xxxiv:12. By Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D., secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

INTRODUCTION.—The Book of Deuteronomy, from which our last two lessons were taken, is really the dying message of Moses. It was customary in the patriarchal times for men before passing away to make some final utterance, longer or shorter. So it was with Jacob (Gen. xlix:1). Such deliverances were highly esteemed by those to whom they were made, as they came from the accumulated wisdom of the years that were gone and the hopes of the time to come. Moses in his address recapitulated the law of God and made comments thereon, after which he gave wholesome advice. The address ended with a glowing tribute to Jehovah and to Israel, found in the last verses of the thirty-third chapter, a passage of rare beauty and strength. The chapter now to be studied, an account of his death and burial and some matters connected therewith, must have been written by some other hand, probably by some scribe at a later time.

CLOSING VERSION (verses 1, 2 and 3).—One great privilege was granted to Moses before his death—he was permitted to see from a distance the land of the promise, the land of his hopes and endeavors. For this purpose he ascended Mount Nebo, a peak of the range Abarim, which extended from north to southeast of the Jordan. The origin of the name has been assigned to the meaning of the word "high" or "elevated," but some think that it was devised from the fact that Nebo, a heathen deity, was once worshiped there. Nebo was one of the several peaks belonging to Mount Pisgah. There God showed him Canaan, on both sides of the river. First the eye swept northward over Gilfad to Dan, thence west to Naphtali, thence southward to Ephraim and Manasseh, thence to Judah and the great sea, the Mediterranean, and the intervening country, as it would be inhabited by Israel. Stanley said, after visiting these regions, "The whole range is one vast Pisgah, from which views may be had of the hills and valleys of the entire land of promise."

DIVINE RESTRAINT (verse 4).—It may be readily believed that Moses had a strong desire to enter Canaan. That had been the one controlling motive from the day he left Jethro's flock in Midian (Ex. iii:1). It had filled his mind with hope and courage and led him as he stood before the stubborn Pharaoh, pleading for the release of his people. It had sustained him during the wandering of nearly 40 years in the wilderness, a time of sore trial and great suspense. It had been the burden of his long address in which he sought to prepare Israel

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1902.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.... ....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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SPECIMEN COPIES sent, postpaid, free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address,
THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

Circulation Last Week. . 150,000

THE EDITOR TALKS WITH HIS READERS ABOUT A NEW SERIAL

One of the things the editor has to do for a large percentage of his big family of readers of the Weekly Blade is to select serial stories for their delectation. A serial is expected by a big majority of Blade readers. But it is difficult to get just such a story as we want. It must be interesting; it must be clean and moral, that it may be suitable for the younger people of the household. It is no easy task to find one which fulfills all the requisites.

Our serials have covered a wide range of subjects, scenes and historical periods. For the larger part of the past year our serials have been on Revolutionary subjects. They have been satisfactory, we believe, but we must now change the period, and have a different kind of story. Several times within the past ten years or so, the associate editor of the Weekly Blade, Mr. S. S. Knabenshue, has written short serials, anonymous, which have been commended by a very large class of readers. The last of these was The Junior Senator, which ran through The Blade in the summer of 1900—which contained far more of the real unpublished history of the events in Washington in the months immediately preceding the declaration of war than any of our readers dreamed of; which gave a strictly truthful account of the taking of Manila, and a correct picture of life in that city, and which related much that was true of the political life of one of the most notable members of the Senate.

The gentleman is a very busy man, and has but little time to devote to the writing of fiction. He rather prefers to write the shorter, signed articles on topics of popular interest which have been so warmly commended by so many of our readers for several years past. While the writing of a serial is a pleasure, it is also a hardship, for it involves a vast amount of extra labor. There have been numerous requests within the past year that the author of The Junior Senator should write us another story. These flattering requests have been very gratifying, but it has been difficult for Mr. Knabenshue to find the time.

However, a new serial from his pen will begin in the Weekly Blade within the next two or three weeks. It will be a tale of life in Ohio, and will introduce real characters—some of which will no doubt be familiar to Blade readers in this state. The editor feels sure that the work of his associate will be altogether satisfying to the readers of The Blade, and asks them, one and all, to read the story. Then we should be glad to have your honest opinion of it. A fuller announcement will be made next week.

TOWNSHIP CENTRAL SCHOOLS

The practice of centralizing the schools of a township, and of running vehicles to gather up the children each morning and to return them to their homes in the afternoon, is a pronounced success. It was begun some ten years ago, and has been most extensively tried in Ohio. The annual report of the United States commissioner of education will give the plan a most hearty indorsement. The report on this subject has been prepared by Superintendent Kern, of Winnebago county, Illinois, who came to Ohio especially to investigate the methods employed and their practical workings. He sums up his conclusions as follows:

Every year the system of centralized schools has extended. With a large number of children under one roof many educational facilities can be provided that were impossible when the pupils were scattered in ten or a dozen small buildings. Libraries, musical instruments and objects of demonstration in various studies can be purchased for one building when they could not be secured for a dozen separate buildings. Bringing the scholars together in large numbers has had an educating result in itself, and the daily ride to and from the school proves a pleasure to them, adds to their safety and guarantees that they are constantly under conditions to keep them out of mischief.

EDWARD EGGLESTON.

The father of the "Indiana school" of novelists has passed away. Edward Eggleston died at his Lake George home on the 3d, aged 64. Thousands will read the tidings with regret, for his works, beginning with the Hoosier Schoolmaster in 1871, had a very large circle of appreciative readers for two decades.

Mr. Eggleston was trained for the ministry, but his health interfered with this vocation, and compelled his entry into the literary field. When a very young man, he began to travel a Methodist circuit in southeastern Indiana, and here he gained the impressions for his strong story of The Circuit Rider, as the results of his boyhood, and his attendance at a country school, gave him the data for the Hoosier Schoolmaster.

Mr. Eggleston's books are all pure and clean, and of him it might also be said that, "dying, he left no line he wished to blot." He reproduced vividly the life of the people with whom he came into contact, and the scenes which formed the stage of action. As noted above, he may be considered the first noted Indiana novelist, the precursor of the numerous family of writers which give the state a somewhat unique position in the field of American letters—a position which an eastern periodical somewhat facetiously defined as "the producer of peculiar and numerous rank of contraneous writers, all curiously upon a level of strenuous mediocrity."

There are six million depositors in the savings banks of the country. The rich poor are getting richer right along these days of prosperity.

THE VERMONT ELECTION.

Vermont held her state election on Sept. 2, and, as usual, went solidly Republican. The one point of interest in the contest was the governorship, as there was an independent Republican candidate for that position, Mr. Clement. The state constitution requires a majority of all the votes cast to elect. No one received such a majority, the vote standing: McCullough, Republican, 26,497; McGettrick, Democrat, 6,112; Clement, local option Republican, 23,239; Sherbourne, Prohibitionist, 2,052.

Consequently the legislature has the duty devolving upon it of choosing a governor, when it meets in October. As that body has a very heavy Republican majority, the election of Gen. McCullough, the regular Republican candidate, is assured.

The quarrel in the Republican ranks over the candidate for governor grew out of the growth of a movement to substitute high license and local option for the prohibition statute. Mr. Clement became an independent candidate for governor after he was defeated in the Republican state convention for nomination. However, the regular platform and that of Mr. Clement practically declare for the same policy on the liquor question. The regular platform has this plank:

The Republican party of Vermont adheres to its long-cherished belief that the unrestricted traffic in intoxicating liquors is a public evil, and that material modification of the existing law on that subject should be made only after thorough discussion and mature deliberation by the people; and we request the state legislature at its next session to make provision for ascertaining the will of the people by direct vote upon the acceptance or rejection of a license and local option law regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors, and further providing that upon popular vote in favor of such law, duly ascertained, the same shall be and become a statute law of the state in force.

The plank on the same subject in the platform of the Local Option party, that of Mr. Clement, is this:

We demand that the next legislature pass a high license local-option law, and that the same be submitted to the voters of Vermont, to become effective only when a majority of the voters of the state have signified their approval in a manner as the prohibitory law became effective 50 years ago.

The Democratic plank pledges the party to a fair license, local option law and opposed any referendum to the voters. The importance of the result outside the state is that the voters of all parties except the Prohibition one seem convinced that the prohibitory law has been a failure, and that high license and local option is the better method of handling the liquor traffic.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Ohio Democracy, true to its record, turned its face to the past at Sandusky, yesterday, and adopted a platform endorsing Bryan and Bryanism, a man and principles which have been repudiated time and again by the voters and from which progressive Democrats of other states turn with disgust. So far as national issues are concerned, the Democrats of Ohio stand exactly where they stood in 1896 and 1900. Democrats of other states have become tired of being defeated on the old issues advanced by Bryan, but Ohio Democrats cling to them, even though they know thousands of their own number will assist in the party's defeat.

The Sandusky platform has much to say about trusts and Mr. Johnson boldly declares that the Republican remedy for the trust evil is confined to publicity. Ohio Democrats, Mr. Johnson says, want action. So do Ohio Republicans, and they are getting action against the trusts through the national Republican administration.

On the subject of trusts the Ohio Republican platform, adopted at Cleveland, May 28, says:

We recognize the necessity of co-operation in order to meet new conditions in the industrial world, and to compete successfully for the world's markets; but all combinations that stifle competition, control prices, limit production, or unduly increase profits or values, and especially those that raise the prices of the necessities of life, are opposed to public policy and should be repressed with a strong hand.

The Republican party is the only one that has dealt courageously and honestly with the trust question. It enacted, as early as 1890, a law framed by that distinguished statesman, John Sherman, to prohibit and punish combinations in restraint of trade, the control of wages, or the advancement of prices.

This act, framed by a Republican statesman, passed by a Republican congress and signed by a Republican President, has proved helpful in punishing abuses by such combinations where such abuses were found to exist, and is now being vigorously applied by a Republican administration in the prosecution of unlawful combinations.

Subsequent to the enactment of this law, the Democratic party obtained control of both branches of congress and the presidency. It constantly asserted hostility to trusts, but failed to place upon the statute books a single line of legislation which would aid in their control.

The above tells what has been done by the Republican party on the trust question and they are facts which cannot be disputed.

The Republican platform, adopted at Philadelphia, in 1900, contains this emphatic declaration:

We condemn all conspiracies and combinations intended to restrict business, to create monopolies, to limit production, or to control prices, and favor such legislation as will effectively restrain and prevent all such abuses, protect and promote competition, and secure the rights of producers, laborers, and all who are engaged in industry and commerce.

The Republican party believes in doing things. It acts. It says evils should be corrected, declares how the work is to be done and then proceeds to business. Ohio Democrats scold, find fault, cling to discarded issues and then wonder why the voters do not support their party.

There is nothing in the Sandusky platform to inspire confidence nor is any reason advanced why Democracy should be entrusted with the management of state affairs. On the contrary, their persistence in clinging to dead issues shows they lack the spirit of progress and are lagging far behind the times.

STRIKE ARBITRATION.

While arbitration is a better method of settling a dispute than a strike, yet it is defective. Justice Shiras, of the United States Supreme court, says it is "the logical method of settling labor troubles," but he points out its weakness in one respect in the following, which was uttered in a discussion of the present troubles in the anthracite region:

There is now one great difficulty standing in the way of an arbitration. Many of the labor unions are not incorporated. Until they are, no law can be made binding, as no contract or agreement could be forced upon them, while the operators, on the other hand, could be held liable. Incorporation of all labor unions is the primary step toward the passage of an arbitration law. The unions must be responsible for the carrying out of an agreement, and until they are there is little hope for compulsory arbitration of labor troubles.

This is good advice from a friendly quarter, and the unions concerned should take it into consideration.

MONT PELEE.

When a volcano begins active operations, there is no way of predicting what the result will be, nor when its activity will cease. In a general way we know that a cone which is constantly active is not particularly dangerous. Take Stromboli, for instance. It is a low cone on one of the Lipari islands, and has been in a state of moderate activity since the dawn of recorded history. It is sometimes called the "lighthouse of the Mediterranean," because its fiery glow is always seen. Then, too, we have learned that when a new volcanic vent is opened, or when a volcano which has been quiescent for so long that it has been deemed extinct, awakes to action, the results are generally destructive.

Vesuvius is a notable historical example of this fact. From the dawn of recorded history, it was deemed extinct. On the inner slopes of the crater vineyards were cultivated and there seemed to be no more danger from it than from any of the prehistoric craters that are so numerous in France, in the department of Auvergne. But Vesuvius broke out in A. D. 79, and overwhelmed Pompeii and Herculaneum. Its terrible awakening has been paralleled within the present year by the terrific outburst of Mont Pelee, in the island of Martinique, which, in a moment, almost, overwhelmed the city of St. Pierre, with a loss of life which places it among the great catastrophes of history.

When will Mont Pelee cease to be a menace to the surrounding region? Each cone of eruption is a law unto itself. Take Krakatoa, for instance. In 1883, it was a growling, rumbling volcano. In the spring of that year it began its activity. It had one eruption after another, with periods of comparative quietude between, until late in August, when it broke forth with the most terrible eruption in the recorded history of mankind.

Mont Pelee, in its first violent outbreak, destroyed St. Pierre and its population. It appears, from the meager accounts, that there have been later eruptions which were even more potent for evil, but there was no one left within the radius of its energy upon whom to wreak its fury. It seems, from all that can be learned through observers, the nearest of which are miles away, that the successive outbursts have grown more and more severe, though there have been periods of quiescence between them. On August 21 there was a renewal of activity, and it seems to have grown progressively more violent. These may culminate in an explosion which will destroy the entire island of Martinique, and carry devastation to all the islands within a radius of from one to three hundred miles. Anything is possible—nay, probable—under such circumstances. It may prove, in the end, that the entire abandonment of the island, which was seriously discussed after the destruction of St. Pierre, would have been the wisest course possible.

SUNDAY AND THE BOY.

Probably no man can estimate the evil results that come to growing young men from the open Sunday saloon. In these days, the greater portion of the larger boys, outside of the best residence districts, are working boys. Instead of filling their brains with knowledge, they are taking up the burdens of life like grown men, and many of them are drawing their inspiration for what they consider manhood from the vices of their elders, not their virtues.

Nor are they wholly to blame for this. In the lax methods of the age, outside of a little formal Sunday school instruction, we leave the young boy to develop whatever way he will. After the strain of ten hours' labor, it is not in the nature of a boy to fly to virtue as a relief. He is far more likely to fly to recreation, with a large slice of evil in it. The cigar of a cheap dude looks bigger than the whole reputation of a successful business man, and the boy looks upon smoking as the principal one of many manly accomplishments. The rest follows as a matter of course; or, if it does not, it is rare good fortune for the boy.

The open Sunday saloon becomes a peculiar source of temptation to an overgrown boy of this character. If he does not drift into it at once, it is a logical sequence of the free and pleasure-seeking life he is leading. Men go in and out of side doors of the saloons, and he notes the lesson set for him. Is he not a man also, with strong aspirations for all the sly and tempting pleasures of humanity?

The same spirit of devil-freedom takes him to the Sunday theatre, also. It would be a parody upon good sense to say that he goes because of his high histrionic longings. He goes, in a majority of instances, to behold the lines of beauty that are usually hidden beneath a woman's skirts. It is strange that young men should go mad over such things, but they do, and the result is a citizen who does not believe in Sunday laws, and possibly not very much in any law.

Can we afford to favor schools of law breaking of this nature? What good citizen wants them, anyway?

AGUINALDO.

One of the political lunatics of the Boston junta of anti-imperialists recently addressed a letter to the war department, asking if there were any official reason why Aguinaldo should not come to the United States. By way of reply, he received a copy of the President's proclamation of amnesty to all captured Filipinos who took the oath of allegiance to the United States. As Aguinaldo not only took the oath, but issued a manifesto asking the Filipinos in arms to abandon warfare and submit to the lawful authority of the United States, there is certainly no reason why he may not come here if he wishes; and the doctrinaire who wrote the letter certainly knew it.

Let him come. He would at first attract curious sightseers—who, when they had seen him, would at once lose all interest in him and his doings. We do not think that the Boston junta of irreconcilables could do anything which would so speedily convince the American people that the United States has pursued the only right and proper course in the Philippines. He is a very mediocre personage, and sensible people, on hearing him, would speedily be convinced that if he is a fair sample of the leading Filipinos, the dream of self-government for the islands will have to wait for a century or so of civilization.

Tom Johnson's aspiration to become Bryan's heir-at-law is now clearly in evidence.

"MONROEISM."

President Roosevelt took occasion, in a speech last week, to declare that the United States will always uphold the Monroe Doctrine. The remark created not a ripple in the United States, for it was but a simple statement of our traditional policy, in which all agree. But it has created a vast deal of unnecessary excitement and discussion across the Atlantic.

In Germany the journals seem unable to understand that the President did not mean a veiled threat; and they assume that it must be England who is menaced. The English press, at least in part, adopts the view that the President was giving warning to Germany in the Venezuelan complication. The London Saturday Review, which is as bitter an enemy of the United States as the Irish-American press is of England, is alone in the view that the United States is going to annex Canada, and eventually absorb the South American republics.

It is too late in the day for any European power to attempt to defy what is there called "Monroeism." The Monroe Doctrine was originally suggested by the English statesman, George Canning; and England to-day accepts it without reservation. Germany has formally assured this government that she has no intention of opposing it. And when the two greatest powers of western Europe accommodate themselves to our traditional policy, the knowledge that we have the power and the wealth to enforce the doctrine, makes it certain the other powers will acquiesce, at least tacitly, in the principle that every independent country in the three Americas must be allowed to work out its own destiny and not be subject to European colonization or conquest.

HORSE, BICYCLE AND AUTOMOBILE.

Several years ago when the bicycle was the fad many persons who are prone to jump at conclusions believed the horse would, to a great extent, go out of use and that the bicycle would take its place. The wheel craze had a great run and bicycles could hardly be manufactured fast enough for the trade. The country was bicycle crazy, and as usual with such fads the use of this machine was carried to the extreme. The reaction came and now one hears little of bicycle clubs, century runs, etc.

Horses are used for pleasure as well as necessity, while the bicycle is used mostly for the latter. There continues to be a good demand for both, and this demand is certain to be steady. The horse is not out of date and the bicycle is too convenient to be cast aside.

The automobile is becoming quite common. It is too high priced to be in general use, but in time it will be more nearly perfected, will cost less money than it does now and will be more durable and more easily managed. As the automobile becomes cheaper it will be generally used by all classes of persons, but the horse and the bicycle need not fear that they will be driven from the field. The automobile, the horse and the bicycle may as well make up their minds to be friends, for they will jog along together for many a mile and many a day.

PROF. VIRCHOW DEAD.

Prof. Rudolf Virchow has passed away at Berlin, in his 81st year. His death will be mourned by the medical profession all over the world, for he was the foremost pathologist of his time, and also eminent for his original and remarkable work in biology. His fame as a specialist in these branches of research is world-wide.

In Germany, however, he was also noted as a keen and bitter politician. He was an ultra-liberal, and his extreme opinions caused him to lose the rectorship of Berlin university in 1887; but his great eminence in science caused his reinstatement in 1897. He was the originator of the famous political phrase, "kulturkampf," to express the war of the state against the reactionary Catholic church. For a long time he refused to have anything to do with the present imperial government, but from 1880 up to a few years ago he was a leader of the progressive element in the Reichstag.

TRADE FOLLOWS THE FLAG.

In 1898 the Spanish war was fought, and resulted in bringing Porto Rico and the Philippines under the United States flag. Trade has followed the flag, as will be seen by the following:

In 1897 Porto Rico bought of the United States	$ 1,988,888
In the year ended June 30, 1902, Porto Rico bought of the U. S.	10,719,4 4
In 1897 the Philippines bought of the United States	94,797
In 1902 the Philippines bought of the United States	5,261,867

These figures do not include any military or naval stores, but refer to ordinary commerce. They show the national benefits of expansion, and something more. They demonstrate that under their changed form of government the people of these islands have increased buying capacity; that they have taken up the march of American progress after centuries of stagnation under Spanish rule. There is no getting away from the lesson taught by a 450 per cent. expansion of our shipments to Porto Rico and 540 per cent. of those to the Philippines.

FUEL OIL.

The anthracite coal troubles are resulting in the extensive substitution of crude oil for fuel. The recent trip of the steamer Monterey from San Francisco to Samoa and back proved its efficiency as fuel. It occupies less space than coal, takes fewer men in the furnace room, and possesses steaming qualities superior to coal. The city of Baltimore is equipping its schoolhouses with apparatus for oil burning. The Texas oil is considered peculiarly adapted for fuel use, and as soon as the well owners put in pumping apparatus so as to get the oil out of the ground, their should be a good demand for their product.

Another effort is to be made to secure the extradition of Garner and Greene from Canada. This is of interest only to the Quebec attorneys. They will prevent the extradition so long as the money of the refugees holds out.

An August treasury surplus of about six millions is a surprise. It looks as though the abolition of the war taxes will not stop the accumulation of a surplus.

Steak is 44 cents a pound in Berlin. And there is no beef trust in Germany to blame for it.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

The President's Peril.

The accident at Pittsfield from which the President escaped by happy chance, though the Secret Service officer guarding him was killed, compels attention to the importance of greater precautions being taken to secure the safety of the nation's Chief Magistrate. Mr. Roosevelt became President in consequence of the assassination of his predecessor and he has no Vice President to succeed him. It is true that the law has regulated the succession to the Presidency, but in the event of accident to Mr. Roosevelt his successor would be a man not chosen by the people, but an appointed official. Under the circumstances, a greater degree of carefulness than ordinary would seem to be demanded to prevent untoward happenings, and to regulations having that end in view the President ought to submit with patience, and he ought to communicate that spirit to those serving him. Nobody doubts the personal courage of Theodore Roosevelt, but President Roosevelt carries too precious a life to be subjected to ordinary chances of accident. At the same time, there would seem to be a crying need for the regulation of the speed of trolley cars in country districts.

Mr. Wright's Findings.

Commissioner Wright, of the Federal Labor department, has issued a report on the anthracite coal strike which has seemingly produced little effect one way or another. He suggests that it would be reasonable and just for the operators to concede at once a nine-hour day for a period of six months as an experiment, and he advocates the appointment of a joint committee on conciliation, composed of representatives of the operators and of a new union of anthracite employes, whose decision upon all questions should be binding. The Attorney General has reached the conclusion that the situation presents no grounds for the intervention of the Federal government. Meanwhile, Mr. Baer, of the Reading company, has made a statement in which he declares that the operators are opposed to an unreasonable interference with the discipline and ordinary management of their business, and that there is in reality no question involved that admits of arbitration. The outlook seems to be for the maintenance of a firm attitude on the part of the operators and the gradual resumption of operations, which, of course, will involve the failure of the strike, unless some marked change in the situation should occur.

Our Money Circulation.

A net increase of over $4,300,000 is noted in the volume of money in circulation at the end of August. For the year there was an increase of over $47,300,000 in gold certificates. Standard silver dollars showed an increase of over $2,900,000 and silver certificates a gain of over $18,000,000, while subsidiary silver showed a gain of over $6,600,000. Treasury notes of 1890 exhibited a decline of over $16,600,000, while United States notes showed a gain of over $7,100,000 and national bank notes a decline of over $1,200,000. The total amount of money in circulation on September 1 amounted to $2,264,932,945, which represents an increase of over $67,100,000 for the year. The circulation per capita, based on an estimate of 79,34,000 population, is put by the treasury experts at $28.55. This represents an increase of 2 cents for the month and of 35 cents as compared with the corresponding date last year.

The First Hague Case.

The permanent tribunal of international arbitration at The Hague, created by the peace convention called by the czar of Russia three years ago, is now engaged in the trial of its first case. This court, sometimes called the supreme court of the world, is only called upon to settle international disputes by the mutual consent of both parties, or national in interest, with the understanding that its judgment shall be final.

The case now before the great tribunal is that known as the Pious Fund claim, submitted for decision by the United States and Mexico. The fund was started in 1697, by pious Catholics, for the purpose of establishing missions in California, and for the conversion of the Indians there. The gifts were made in trust to the Society of Jesus. When the Jesuits were expelled from Mexico and California by order of the Spanish crown, in 1767, the fund was transferred to a royal commission, and after Mexico became independent, the fund continued to be administered by the government for the support of the missions. On the cession of Upper California to the United States, however, Mexico ceased to pay the church there its portion of the income of the Pious Fund. The claim for it was made through the United States minister, and finally, in 1868, a mixed commission, with Sir Edward Thornton as umpire, decided that the income of the fund should be divided equally between Lower and Upper California, and that Mexico should pay to the church in Upper California the accumulated arrears, amounting then to some $900,000. This was done, but Mexico refused to continue the payments, holding that the trust was thus discharged. Some years ago the department of state again took up the claim of the California missions and has been pressing it for settlement. As a result of the Pan-American conference last winter and its recommendations on the subject of disputes between American republics, an agreement was reached to refer the case to the international tribunal.

The Hauge court includes 80 judges, appointed by the 24 nations that joined in the convention. From this number each litigant selects two, not its own citizens nor subjects of its sovereign, and these four select the fifth. The United States named Sir Edward Fry, formerly chief justice of the English court of appeals, and Dr. F. de Martens, of Russia. Mexico named Senor Chelli, a distinguished Italian judge, and Dr. Lohman, a Dutch magistrate of high rank. These four have now chosen as the fifth member Dr. H. Matsen, president of the Danish landsthing. It cannot be doubted that a just and equitable decision will be reached; and a troublesome controversy of many years' standing will thus be terminated.

The Volcanoes.

The inhabitants of the temperate zones, who know of the destructive powers of volcanoes and earthquakes only by hearsay, accept these phenomena philosophically. Extraordinary eruptions like those of Mont Pelee in May last, shock the sensibilities of the whole world for a few days, and then are forgotten. But to the people whose lot it is to live on the islands of Martinique and St. Vincent, the continued intermittent activities of the volcanoes on those islands constitute a continuous nightmare, the paralyzing horror of which we distant observers can scarcely realize.

On Wednesday of last week—September 3—frightful outbursts occurred both at Mont Pelee and La Soufriere, occasioning further heavy destruction of life and property. These renewals of the eruptions were not anticipated. They discredit the guesses of the scientific observers and undermine the partially restored confidence of the inhabitants of other parts of the doomed islands.

HORSE WITH MUSTACHE MAKES ALL CHICAGO STARE

According to the New York Herald, Chicago has a horse with a mustache. A week or so ago Myra II., out of Queen Myra, by Black Giant, appeared in the city, and wondering citizens stopped to gaze as she high stepped down the boulevard. Bearded Myra, the veterinary surgeons agree, is a phenomenon. On her upper lip is a long black mustache, not a spare thing made up of a few scattered hairs, but one of heavy luxuriant growth. When left alone it droops gracefully over her mouth and gets in her way when she eats.

Myra is the property of F. A. King, of Clinton, Ill. She is coal black all over, with the exception of a single white star on her forehead, a strong, straight limbed, beautifully formed animal, and altogether a splendid specimen of horseflesh.

Mr. King brought her from Clinton to have two prominent Chicago veterinary surgeons examine the growth on her upper lip, and, if possible, explain its presence there. From here he will take her to San Francisco, where he will remain for the winter.

"Myra was my mother's pet. Mother died recently. I would not part with Myra for a fortune," Mr. King says. "Museum managers have fairly haunted my footsteps, all anxious to buy or lease her. Many surprisingly large offers have been made me, but I would accept none of them. As long as I have money enough to keep her well fed, well housed and well cared for Myra and I shall not be parted."

The Chicago veterinary surgeons who have seen the mare are at a loss to account for her mustache. The only theory they have advanced that Mr. King says is at all reasonable is one of "prenatal influences."

"I am inclined to believe there is something in it," says her owner. "The doctors argue that when Myra's mother was in foal some man with a heavy black mustache frightened her. This, they say, had its effect on the unborn colt. It's a fact that the hostler who took care of Queen Myra, the mother of my mare, did have a heavy black mustache, but I doubt very much if he ever purposely did anything to frighten her. As far as we know, he always seemed extraordinarily fond of Queen Myra. Still, we can't know, of course, how he treated her when we weren't about to watch him."

So much for the cause. The fact is indisputable. The mustache on Myra's upper lip is as tangible as her tail and as much in evidence. It is six inches long on either side and heavy.

HOW TO BE PRETTY THOUGH WORKING HARD

I have received so many letters from young women who are so situated that they must be at work during the day that I feel as though it were time to devote a special talk to them, says Marian Martineau, in the Pittsburg Post. Not only are my correspondents numbered among the younger class of workers, but it is from the older women as well that numerous letters have come.

They want to know how to keep up their general health though at work daily; and they wish, above all things, to learn how to keep pretty and free from wrinkles though occupied at work which is more or less nerve-racking.

I have always been of the opinion that the woman who goes out to work daily is not as tired at night as the woman who stays at home and works. The stenographer has her noon hour and her mornings and evenings; so with the bookkeeper; and the girl who is in the trades. The dressmaker, milliner, manicure and professional women all have

hours of work and hours of play.

The woman who stays at home has one advantage. If she is ill, she can humor herself. If tired she can adjust matters to suit her muscles; if she wants to work she can do so, or she can rest. Should the light of the room not suit her she can darken or brighten it, she can open and close the windows and she can sit in a rocking chair.

So, after all, perhaps the balance is against the woman who works, for duty with her is stern and she knows that she must do her work steadily or drop out.

Now the question of how to keep young and pretty, healthy and lithe is one that interests her for she feels that not only her comforts depends upon this, but her success as well. The woman who is slender, active, comfortably healthy and actually good looking has a much better chance than the woman who is fat and heavy, sickly and dyspeptic, with a poor complexion.

The woman who is employed must exert her mind and her judgment in order to keep herself as she should be. She must let the brains that are making a living for her be of assistance to her in the beauty quest.

If she is obliged to sit at a typewriting machine all day she will find herself exhausted at night with a pain in her side from too much exercise. Her legs will feel cramped, though her arms will be tired. Walking is not the right exercise, nor is sitting of any avail.

A private gymnasium in New York city which is patronized by professional women who are earning good salaries makes it a rule that all shall begin the night's practice with Indian club work, but it is surely the strangest exercise with the clubs you ever saw. Instead of swinging the clubs the pupils use them in other ways. The first exercise calls for a resting of the weight upon the clubs. These are placed upon the ground and the pupil leans upon them, bearing the full weight.

Next the pupil throws aside one of the clubs and rests upon a single club with one arm, while the other arm is thrown into the air and the foot and leg are thrust out. This is very restful for the back and gives one a pleasant, clear, light feeling as though one had begun to breathe again.

For the woman who has been over a desk all day and who is tired with stooping and writing, the swinging of the clubs is more beneficial. The clubs are not, however, swung violently. They are lifted into the air and tapped together over the head, then lowered and tapped again. They are held out at arm's length and the simplest of all movements are described with them.

Now, in Indian club swinging, there is a science. The learning of the movements is a task fraught with difficulty, and those who attempt it will tell you that fencing is mere play compared to the learning of the art of Indian club swinging. Do not, therefore, in your quest for beauty and strength, go into the intricate and trying task of the true club-swinger, but be contented with using your clubs as gymnasium implements, rather than professional weapons.

The lungs and chest grow narrow in the case of the woman bookkeeper, or the woman accountant or writer of any kind; and even though the bust may become fat from going so long without sufficient exercise, at the same time the lungs are contracted and often painful.

Let the woman employed over her books get into a gymnasium suit at night and let her exercise for 15 minutes with the windows open, be it in winter or summer. Throw back the shoulders, swell out the chest, lift the arms and breathe full, deep breaths.

Professional women are rarely of good figure. They are too full in the abdomen, and this is caused by their sitting proclivities. They are pudgy in the hips and the belt line is too high in front.

For this the evening exercise will be a sovereign remedy. Begin by putting on the suit and skipping around the room. Do not stop to rest until you have been around the room three or four times, and then, when out of breath pick up the clubs and begin to lift and lower them in an amateurish attempt at swinging them.

The girl who is busy all day, in a close atmosphere, must do something in the evening to counteract the effects of the day or she will grow old and wrinkled before her time.

She must take a beauty bath in cold cream every night.

She must sleep in a well-ventilated room, with the fresh air entering in a way that does not strike the bed.

She must either walk every night or sit by the open window.

She should enjoy some distraction in the way of the theater or pleasant diverting society.

Her food should be just to her taste, no matter what that may be, and she should not be compelled to eat that which she does not like. Eating what you do not find tasty often leads to indigestion, for the stomach continually revolts against food which it did not welcome.

Foods that regurgitate should be avoided and the woman who is busy during the day should take sassafras tea, catnip tea and boneset if she likes it. There is always some hot good tea which a woman can take at night for the stomach's sake and which will throw her into a good refreshing sleep. The professional woman, and many another woman, sleeps too long. She wakens with a stupid headache which she would not have if she had been up practicing for 15 minutes with her Indian clubs.

Our Girls.

Whenever people look at a 16-year-old boy, there is a grumble because he is not useful. No grumbling because girls of the same age are kept on shelves in the parlor and dusted off when company is expected.—Atchison Globe

Current Events.

Collapse of American Bicycle company regarded as making commercial end of fad; sales dropped 50 per cent in three years and bicycle clubs are disbanded.

Iowa Democratic state convention, Des Moines, controlled by gold men and refuses to reaffirm Kansas City silver plank defeated, 384 to 344.

President Baer, of the Reading company, after a conference with governor, says that the granting of striking miners' demands would make coal mining unprofitable.

Attorney General Knox, after considering the long delayed report of Commissioner of Labor Carroll D. Wright, concludes that President Roosevelt is powerless to interfere in the anthracite miners' strike.

Cruiser Brooklyn struck uncharted rock near Dumpling lighthouse and while not badly damaged; two plates and frames reported bent and trip to drydock necessary; accident followed mimic attack on Fort Redman.

Senators Quay and Penrose, Pennsylvania, failed to settle miners' strike; Reading company's president declared operators must manage their own business and that arbitration is impossible.

Island of Hayti likely to be annexed by United States unless revolutions there cease; Haytian and Santo Domingo republics said to be a farce.

Five men killed at Williamsburg, N. Y., by collapse of steel tank under which they were working.

Iowa Republican leaders, at Des Moines campaign conference, agreed to support tariff readjustment policy.

Secretary Hitchcock declared financiers do not oppose President Roosevelt because of latter's attitude toward trusts; enforcement of laws and conservative regulation of corporations only is planned.

Chemical analysts made for Illinois state pure food commission show that coal tar aniline dyes and other poisonous substances are used by many druggists in concocting flavors for soda water.

Census bureau issues statement showing that population of United States is growing older.

In order to inspect Pacific coast artillery defenses, General Miles will sail from San Francisco for Manila on September 20 instead of September 5, as at first intended.

Secretary Shaw is well pleased with manner in which national banks have adopted his currency proposition.

George Conrad, head waiter at Cincinnati, committed suicide at Bromley, Ky., to prevent prosecution for plotting to kill his wife and exposure of relations with another woman.

Bailey Kerekas, Lowell, Mich., charged with attempted murder of George Merritt by poisoned headache powder, death of Mrs. William Klump believed cleared up.

Truxton Beale, former minister to Greece, and T. H. Williams, admitted shooting Frederick Marriott because of latter's alleged slander of California young woman.

C. F. Neely arrives at New York from Havana and says the Cuban government having decided it has no civil responsibility in his case he fails to see how United States can have any.

W. J. Bryan criticizes the President's utterances on the trust question, saying he offers no remedy.

President Roosevelt, who has fully recovered from his experience in Pittsfield, Mass., is receiving a flood of messages from every point in the world rejoicing over his escape from death.

Peach shipments from South Haven, Mich., 30,000 baskets daily; total for 10d expected to reach 2,000,000.

Officials of Wisconsin Central and Ann Arbor railroads said to have been indicted at Minneapolis as result of inquiry into alleged cutting of flour rates.

Dun & Co.'s weekly review found merchandise distribution heavy, fuel shortage affecting iron output. August railroad earnings gained 3.6 per cent over '01.

Veterans who served as confederates before becoming Union soldiers entitled to pensions only from date claims are filed after July 1, 1902, according to commissioner.

Gould-Rockefeller railroad combine, involving close alliance of St. Paul and Missouri Pacific lines, now under way. Goulds secure line to Chicago and northwest; St. Paul, shorter line to Salt Lake city.

Camp Roosevelt is to represent a great military post during coming encampment of Grand Army of the Republic.

Lieut. Ward Winchell reports to Navy Department on advantages of oil fuel system for vessels.

Comptroller of currency gives out statement showing increase in number of banks and growth in volume of banking business.

Coal miners' strike in Kanawha and New River fields involving 15,000 men ended by strikers returning to work.

Increasing depredations by bandit gangs in Cuba may compel United States to establish temporary military forces there to put down troublesome outlaws.

War department looking for army officer who is said to have enlisted under assumed name of John Strohmer and has relatives in Germany.

Companies operating boats along route of recent war game have demanded equity into reckless gunnery of shore batteries.

Statement received from Ambassador White by the state department shows improved business conditions in Germany.

President Roosevelt in speech at Wheeling, W. Va., said trusts were like a huge river which could be controlled and kept in bounds by use of care, but that hasty action would result in serious harm.

FOREIGN

Cape Colony situation worrying English Unionists, Premier Sprigg allowing Africander band to dominate. Chamberlain urged to suspend constitution.

German police abolished precautions for emperor's safety at Posen, and children instead of soldiers lined streets, 40,000 troops inspected by kaiser.

Mont Pelee eruption August 30 covered area five miles longer than destroyed last May; police reports show 1,000 persons killed and 150 injured.

Rev. Francis E. Clark, president of the Christian Endeavor society, receives farewell ovation from London gathering.

Epidemic of fraud reigns in Portugal, bribery and forgery being reported from all parts of the country.

Arrest of president of the Macedonian committee, with more arrests to follow, may clear the Stone kidnaping mystery.

State of rebellion exists in Agram, Hungary, where rioters and troops are engaged in constant conflict.

Steamer Frithjof unable to reach Franz Josef land, returns to Tromsoe, thus delaying Arctic expedition.

Trades union congress in London rejects resolution for the establishment of a court for compulsory arbitration of labor disputes.

Sir Thomas Lipton promises to promote interests of the Chicago Olympian games of 1904.

Papal proclamation is posted in Canton inciting to slaughter of foreign residents.

Frank A. Vanderlip says Europe is less frightened than formerly over the American invasion.

Explorer Evelyn B. Baldwin, in statement on failure of his polar expedition, blamed open sea, poor ice and death of his dogs.

Statue of Emperor Frederick unveiled at Posen; Kaiser, in address, conciliated Poles by promise not to interfere with their religious beliefs, traditions or racial peculiarities.

Pope confirms appointment of Bishop Farley, of New York, as successor to the late Archbishop Corrigan.

White Star line orders the construction of the largest ocean steamship in the world.

Boer Generals Botha, De Wet and Delarey held secret conference with Secretary Chamberlain; $15,000,000 grant may be supplemented.

Hayti government troops defeated and Gen. Esmangard and artillery captured by rebels; Venezuela citizens starving as result of revolution.

London trades union congress rejected resolution favoring woman suffrage and condemned Boer war as wrong.

Boer's conference with Colonial Secretary Chamberlain said to have made no material change in British peace plans for South Africa.

Assertion of American that British railway dividends are paid out of capital admitted and serious decline in shares ensued.

General Corbin, who wit

Publishers' Column

New Watch List.

Owing to the recent advance in prices of cases and movements, we are obliged to withdraw all quotations on watches made previous to March 1st. However, we shall continue to offer our readers a few first-class, reliable watches at prices lower than they can be purchased elsewhere, as represented, and if you do not find them to be so, we will refund your money.

All the men's watches are the popular 16 size. In the ladies' watches we give choice of two sizes, 6 size being the regular size lady's watch, and 0 size being the smallest lady's watch made. All watches are sent by registered mail.

Men's Watches.

No. 51—Silveroid case, open face, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin movement.....$6.50
No. 52—Same case, fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement.....$10.75
No. 53—Case, Jas. Boss, engine turned, hunting, gold filled, guaranteed to wear 20 years, fitted with 7 jewel, W. or E. movement.....$14.50
No. 54—Same case, fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement.....$18.00
No. 55—Screw back and bezel, open face, 20-year, engine turned, gold filled case, fitted with 7 jewel, W. or E. movement.....$12.00
No. 56—Same case fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement.....$15.50

Ladies' Watches.

No. 60—Six size, gold filled, fancy engraved, hunting case, guaranteed 20 years, fitted with 7-jewel W. or E. movement.....$12.00
No. 61—Same case fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement.....$15.00
No. 62—Six size, gold filled, fancy engraved, 25-year guarantee, fitted hunting case, 20-year guarantee, fitted with 7-jewel W. or E. movement. ..$14.75
No. 63—Same case, open face case, fitted with 7-jewel W. or E. movement.....$12.75

All our watches are stem wind and stem set.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Cut Paper Patterns.

READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State with title and number of pattern. Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

2377—Princess Wrapper.

Sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust measure. The princess wrapper here portrayed is recommended for real utility and good appearance. By the tasteful selection of materials it is rendered quite correct for either morning or afternoon wear. It is perfectly plain and tight fitting, being fitted by two darts. A standing collar finishes the garment at the neck and for a simple morning wrapper the large collar may be omitted. The full bishop sleeve adds comfort to this design. A

charming afternoon wrapper may be made of royal blue Henrietta, trimmed with rows of black velvet ribbon, with feather stitching between, in black, carmine and dull green threads and with ecru lace for the collar. Madras, lawn, chambray, and percale are the favorite materials for morning wear.

2378—Covert Waist.

Sizes 12, 14 and 16 years.

2379—Eliot Skirt.

Sizes 12, 14 and 16 years. This combination makes an exceedingly stylish costume, extremely easy of construction. The waist is made in shirt waist style over a fitted lining, the bolero giving distinction to the mode.

The two-seamed sleeve is cut in the popular bishop style, finished at the hand with a band. The skirt is cut in five gores, trimmed with three rather flat circular flounces. It is cut to give the necessary flare without the use of the ruffles. A good suit may be developed in willow green mercerized chambray, trimmed with point de Paris galloon, white mull ties, with crushed collar and belt of black satin. Woolen and silk combinations of silk and velvet is also advised.

Complete Pattern Catalogue

In order to accommodate those who desire to obtain patterns that have already been published in The Blade, we have issued a catalogue, giving brief description and illustration of all the best patterns we have published up to March 1, 1901. We will send this catalogue to any one on receipt of 4 cents in stamps.

THE BLADE.

2380—Vernon Waist.

Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust measure. This waist is especially designed for stout figures, an under-arm gore giving shapeliness to the back and much adjustment under the arm, but which can be found equally becoming to slender women. The fullness in the front is laid in rather flat by tiny plaits at the neck line and the back is the plain French style. An especially pretty sleeve is made to this model; the tucks forming a puff at the elbow finished with a deep cuff which forms the lower part of the sleeve. The postillion is especially becoming to full forms, but may be omitted if so desired. Silver-gray peau-de-soie trimmed with black applique, all-over lace

and ribbon velvet, with a vest of white chiffon would make a charming waist.

2376—Lucas Frock.

Sizes 4, 6 and 8 years. This pretty design is distinguished by its box-plaited French waist, which is supported by a lining. The waist lining is faced to simulate a yoke and the lower part blouses prettily over the belt. The ruffles are

used to give the fashionable width to the shoulders, but may be omitted. The full straight skirt is sewed to the waist and finished at the lower edge with a deep hem and cluster of tucks. All the cotton and woolen fabrics, also silk, will develop charming little frocks.

2382—Russian Suit.

Sizes 4 and 6 years. One of the most popular suits for small boys consists of the Russian blouse and knickerbockers. The blouse is fitted by shoulder and under-arm seams and finished with a sailor collar and shield. The knickerbockers which open at the sides, consist of front and back sections, with the fulness at the

lower edge, gathered into a band which should fit the leg quite snug, letting the extra length blouse over the band. The belt may be of the material simply stitched or the patent leather belt which is now so popular, may be used. Heavy cottons, flannels or serge will make a serviceable suit.

DO NOT FAIL to give the Number of pattern and Measurements it will save trouble and delay

Address with remittance in current funds

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

THE CZARINA.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 3.—The official Journal de St. Petersbourg, to-day contains the following announcement:

"Some months ago certain changes occurred in the condition of the czarina which indicated pregnancy. Now, owing to a deviation from the normal course of pregnancy, her majesty has had a miscarriage. There are no complications. Temperature and pulse normal.

(Signed.) "PROF. OTT,
"The Court Accoucher.
"HIRSH,
"The Court Surgeon."

FLOODS IN JAPAN.

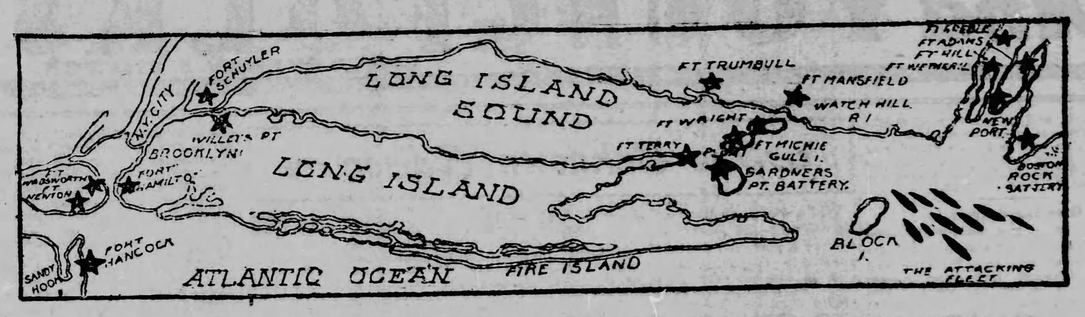
Victoria, B. C., Sept. 5.—Floods have caused heavy loss of life and great damage to property in some of the districts of Japan. In Hiroshima, 79 persons lost their lives and 29 were injured, while many houses were washed away and vessels were wrecked. In Yamanashi 78 were drowned, 13 crushed to death, 11 washed away with their houses and 17 injured. Several thousand houses were inundated. In Shimo province 24 persons were drowned and four crushed to death. Cholera has claimed many victims along the Asiatic coast.

California Democrats.

Sacramento, Cal., Sept. 4.—Franklin K. Lane, city attorney of San Francisco, was nominated for governor by the Democratic state convention on the first ballot. The vote stood: Lane, 445; J. V. Coleman, 195; Thomas O. Toland, 47.

John K. Law, of Merced, was nominated for chief justice by acclamation.

SPECTACULAR ATTACK MADE ON FORT WRIGHT AND THE "ENEMY" MOVES ON NEW BEDFORD



MAP SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE FLEET AND FORTS IN THE GREAT WAR GAME MANEUVERS.

Fort Trumbull, New London, Conn., Sept. 3.—Headquarters of Army of Defense:

Early this morning the naval enemy made its third attack on the forts of the New London district. It is said to have been the most effective as well as the most spectacular move that has taken place since the maneuvers began. The firing began at 4:30 and continued almost incessantly for two hours being directed at Fort Wright, Fisher's Island. The attacking squadron was composed of the battleships Kearsarge, Alabama, Massachusetts and Indiana. The sun was well up when the four ships were coming from the direction of Gardiner Bay, where they were at anchor last night. Just as soon as the first ship was within firing distance she was fired upon from Fort Michie but no attention was paid to this warning, for the ships came right along, heading in the direction of Fort Wright, it seemingly being the purpose to capture that strongly fortified place, believed to be capable with the aid of Forts Michie and Terry of coping with the strongest fleet afloat.

The ships kept pretty well out in passing Race Rock light, but made no attempt to enter into an engagement with either Michie or Terry, very few guns being fired from those forts during the two hours of fighting. It was a determined attack on Fort Wright, and the firing from the guns and mortars of the fort was kept up incessantly as the four ships formed in line of battle and sailed slowly by the fort exchanging shot for shot, as far as possible.

Before attacking the fort the ships made a detour and then swung well in towards Fisher's Island and commenced the bombardment after two ships each had taken position at the front and rear of Fort Wright.

The firing was kept up for about half an hour when the ships sailed well out toward the Race again. The defenders believed that the ships were to retreat in the direction whence they came. Suddenly the ships turned and there was again a vigorous attack on Fort Wright, this time the naval men attempting to make a landing.

One of the big ships drew in pretty close to the fort and with rapid-fire guns covered the landing party but in opposition to this movement the gattling guns at the fort were brought into requisition and the landing party was evidently repelled or rather that particular phase of this attack was not considered successful.

After the conclusion of this second attack the ships steamed out into the Race and back in the direction of Block Island.

Both on the passage to and from Fort Wright the ships made attacks on Fort Mansfield at Napatree Point, and it is quite likely that Mansfield will be considered as having been reduced by the enemy, and perhaps the enemy will claim Fort Wright, for the ships certainly did put up the fiercest kind of a naval attack. They were handled skillfully and their fire was very effective. Still army officers claim that Fort Wright was competent to cope with four battleships even without assistance from Forts Michie and Terry. The latter forts did not take a very active part in the maneuvers this morning, perhaps not twenty shots from both these forts being fired at the battleships engaging with Fort Wright.

The result of this morning's conflict will not be known until after the umpires report and perhaps it will be the occasion of much discussion on the part of the board of arbitration. It was a most magnificent attack and an able defense, from the strategist standpoint.

Fleet Moves on New Bedford.

Cuttihunk, Pasque Island, Mass., Sept. 3.—A fleet of eight warships was sighted this morning from the westward towards New Bedford. Among them were the Olympia, the Gloucester, the Brooklyn, a cruiser not identified, the Mayflower and tugs Leyden and Nino. The fleet was west of Cuttihunk at 8 o'clock and the Puritan had joined the other vessels. The fleet worked its way up towards Buzzard's Bay and when off the eastern approach to New Bedford opened fire. This was about 8:15 o'clock. The guns from the fortifications responded promptly.

New Bedford, Mass., Sept. 3.—9 a. m. The fire became desultory after about an hour and then ceased. The ships did not retire, however, and a pitched battle was expected to follow as the fleet below the city in the direction of Elizabeth group apparently was forming for a decisive —Four warships which could not be identified from the shore owing to the haze, appeared off Fort Rodman early this morning and at once opened fire. The fortifications speedily replied to the bombardment.

At 9:20 the war vessels were off Dumpling light in Buzzard's Bay and the next move was problematical. Whether they were repulsed or the attack on Fort Rodman was simply a feint to test the strength of the batteries is not entirely clear to those on shore.

PRESIDENT HURT,

And Secret Service Agent Craig Instantly Killed.

Pittsfield, Mass., Sept. 3.—The drag containing the President's party, bound from Pittsfield to Lenox, was hit by an electric car near the Country Club. Secret Service Agent Craig was killed, the driver of the coach received injuries that are serious, and several others of the party were injured. The President escaped with a few bruises, his face being badly scratched. D. J. Pratt, the driver of the President's coach, had his shoulder dislocated. The injured were brought to this city in ambulances. The horses attached to the carriage were killed.

Motorman Madden, of the electric car, was not killed, although it was at first reported that he was. Secretary Cortelyou was somewhat cut and bruised. Motorman Madden and Conductor Kelley were placed under arrest.

After a short visit to the home of ex-Senator Dawes, the President started on the long drive to Lenox. He had not gone far when the electric car ran into his coach. The President was able to resume his journey to Lenox, but sent word ahead that there should be no cheering.

After leaving Senator Dawes' house, the four carriages containing the President and his immediate party were driven down South street, two carriages on either side. When near the Country Club, and at the railroad crossing, an electric car was noticed coming at a terrific rate of speed. Mr. Craig signaled to the motorman to stop, but he apparently paid no attention to the warning, and the car came plunging on to its work of death. The President's carriage was literally smashed to pieces.

A witness of the accident said that the motorman was speeding his car in order to reach the club.

The President, Governor Crane and Secretary Cortelyou were piled up in the heap. The awestruck crowd which witnessed the accident rushed to the President's carriage, but with no expectation that he would be found alive. The President was cut on the right side of his chin and his face was much swollen. Secret Service Agent Wm. Craig was killed outright, and J. D. Pratt, the driver of the coach sustained serious injuries, but will recover.

The coach, which was a regulation tally-ho vehicle, was struck by an electric car on the Pittsfield & Lenox street railway at about 9:30 o'clock. The accident happened at a point about a mile and a half from this city, near the Pittsfield Country club-house while the President and his party were enjoying a coaching trip from Dalton. Governor Crane's home, where the President spent the night, to Lenox, a distance of about twenty miles over the Berkshire hills.

The car was in charge of Conductor James Kelley, with Motorman Luke J. Madden on the front platform. The car struck the coach in the rear and smashed in the back of the vehicle, tipping it over and throwing its occupants to the ground. The car was not badly damaged. Motorman Madden and the conductor, Kelley, were at once arrested and brought to Pittsfield. Pratt, the driver of the coach, also was brought here and placed in the Pittsfield hospital. The President who, in falling from the coach, sustained only slight bruises and a few scratches, and Secretary Cortelyou, who suffered in a manner similar to that of the President, with the exception that he was cut on the head, with the other members of the party, went to the Country Club nearby where their wounds were dressed. In a short time they proceeded to the Curtis Hotel at Lenox, arriving there at 11 o'clock. The President retained his complete composure, although he was solicitous for the rest of those in the carriage.

The excitement was intense and rumors flew thick and fast that the President had been killed.

After remaining at the scene of the accident for an hour the President determined to continue his journey to Stockbridge. After a brief stop at Lenox he was driven to the train.

In the next carriage to the President when the accident happened was Dr. Lung, of the navy, who accompanied the President for just such emergencies as this and who was promptly on hand to render assistance to the President. But the President was not inclined to receive medical attention, saying he was but slightly hurt.

The President's program to-day included a journey from this state through Connecticut, and he was to stop at Lenox, Stockbridge and Great Barrington in Massachusetts and at New Milford and Bridgeport in Connecticut. At Bridgeport the yacht Sylph was to meet him and take him back to Oyster Bay. The accident, it was thought, would cause a change in the intermediate stops from Lenox to Bridgeport, the President proceeding directly there and at once embarking on the Sylph for Oyster Bay.

Another account of the accident says that the trolley car was coming up behind the President's carriage at a terrific speed. The carriage was struck as it was crossing the track diagonally. Craig, who was looking around and half standing trying to warn the trolley car back, was knocked from the box to the track and the car passed over him, killing him instantly. The carriage was knocked to one side and wrecked. The President was thrown out and the wreck of the carriage fell against him.

He was picked up bleeding from a cut on the right cheek, but he was able to get on his feet at once. Secretary Cortelyou was unconscious when picked up. He was badly hurt on the back of the head and cut on the face, but soon recovered enough to ask for the President. Governor Crane was badly bruised, and Representative Lawrence was the least hurt of any of the party in the President's carriage. The driver of the carriage, H. D. Pratt, was very badly hurt and seriously bruised. He was with Craig, but the reins swung him out of the path of the car.

The President stopped for a few moments at he Hotel Aspinwall, where the party was to have lunched and made a brief statement of the accident to the people who were silently gathered on the streets. He alighted from the carriage and walked a few steps and was clearly under the stress of great feeling. Then he retraced his steps to the carriage and, turning, said to the people:

"We have met with an accident. One of the party, a faithful friend, has been killed and our driver undoubtedly fatally injured. Under the circumstances it of course impossible for me to say more to you than I deeply appreciate your kindly greeting."

Then he went on to Stockbridge.

It is twenty miles from Dalton to Lenox and the route is over the picturesque Berkshire hills. The President was accompanied by Governor Crane and a detachment of Massachusetts cavalry was doing escort duty. At the opera house at Dalton, before leaving that town, President Roosevelt delivered an address on the advantages accruing from good citzenship.

This is a beautiful day, the last of President Roosevelt's tour of New England, which began August 22. An immense crowd gathered in the public square here. The town was handsomely decorated and the drive from Dalton was marked by another of the remarkable demonstrations which, everywhere in Massachusetts, has greeted the President.

In this city the President spoke briefly, again taking occasion to refer to the services of the Union veterans and he urged his hearers to display the spirit in time of peace which the veterans exhibited in time of war.

The qualities which Abraham Lincoln possessed, he said, were what we need now to make good citizens. He said our troops should be properly armed and that it was an outrage for a great and rich country like ours not to put into the hands of the American who wears the blue a weapon as good as that carried by any fighting man in the world.

Lenox, Mass., Sept. 3.—Wm. Craig, the secret service operator who was killed was a man who had been on duty as presidential guard at the White House for many years. He was 48 years old, and was a giant in physique. He weighed over 200 pounds, and was more than six feet tall. He was a former member of the Queen's Grenadiers, and was an expert broadswordsman. Years ago he gave exhibitions with Duncan Ross, and was credited with many victories over him. Craig caught and arrested a crank at Montpelier who was attempting to reach the President on his trip.

Oyster Bay, L. I., Sept. 3.—The news that the President had met with an accident in Massachusetts, caused great excitement here and the telegraph and telephone offices were soon besieged by residents anxious to obtain particulars. When it was learned that President Roosevelt was not seriously hurt expressions of thankfulness was heard on all sides. Wm. Craig, who was killed in the accident, was well known here. He was in charge of the secret service men here during the President's stay.

STRIKE ENDED

In West Virginia--The Old Miners to Be Retained.

Huntington, W. Va., Sept. 5.—The coal strike in West Virginia is practically at an end. At a mass meeting of miners from all the coal fields along the Norfolk & Western railroad here, last evening, it was almost unanimously agreed to end the strike, provided the operators take back all the old miners, and the latter have signified their intention of doing this. The miners have agreed to return to work next Monday morning.

It is reported that President Mitchell of the union miners, advised the strikers to return to work, as he realized that winter is near at hand and the miners in this field could not hold out much longer, as almost every one is dependent upon the union for food and clothing.

It is thought the strikers in the New River and Kanawha fields will soon follow the action of the strikers on the Norfolk & Western.

The Pocahontas mines continue to burn, but the operators think they soon will have the fire under control.

Sulgrave Bought.

London, Sept. 5.—The Daily Chronicle this morning says that a wealthy American has purchased Sulgrave Manor, Northamptonshire, the ancestral home of the Washington family.

GAME OF WAR.

Naval Attack Successful Against the Forts at the Sound Entrance.

Point Judith, R. I., Sept. 5.—Eight ships of war, the Kearsarge, Brooklyn, Alabama, Massachusetts, Indiana, Puritan, Montgomery and Topeka, came to anchor three miles southeast of here, during the forenoon. The squadron left the anchorage at New Harbor, Block Island, at 8 o'clock this morning. The battleships moved slowly in the direction of Point Judith, but the other vessels made a detour, some arriving from the westward and others from the southwest. The officers and men at the signal station were using the utmost vigilance and every precaution was taken by Colonel Reber to ward off or evade a seizure of the station. As soon as the vessels had anchored all the captains went aboard the flagship.

Brenton's Point, R. I., Newport, R. I., Sept. 5.—Five battleships rounded Point Judith at about 8:30 o'clock this morning and headed northwest, apparently with the intention of getting to the eastward of this point and then running in. The ships which were in line were as follows: Kearsarge, Massachusetts, Alabama, Indiana and Brooklyn. A small tug accompanied them. The weather was remarkably clear and their movements could easily be followed twelve or fifteen miles off shore.

New London, Conn., Sept. 5.—Major-General MacArthur, commanding the department of the East, this noon made public a statement of the progress of last night's engagement between Forts Wright, Michie and Terry and Admiral Higginson's fleet, together with the movements of the fleet before and after that engagement, as reported from the various signal stations. The statement says that Fort Wright fired 320 shots of all calibres, the fire commander claiming the destruction of the entire fleet by three or four times the number of points required.

Fort Michie's batteries fired at all the ships until the last one was out of range, and claims to have put out the Brooklyn, Indiana and Alabama. Fort Terry, in the meantime, was engaged at long range. The statement adds:

"It was a very clear and bright starlight night and even if all searchlights are ruled out by the fire from the cruisers, the battleships were easily seen and suffered severely from the batteries at Wright and Michie."

After the engagement, the fleet proceeded to anchor several thousand yards westward of Fort Terry. Shortly after 6 o'clock the battleships passed through the Race, returning apparently to Block island. At this time no firing was done by the ships and none by Fort Wright.

Later the Panther, Prairie and Mayflower left their anchorage north of Montauk and moved east. At 9:40 o'clock Fort Adams reported the fleet in line of battle, heading in at 12,000 yards. At 10:28 o'clock Fort Adams reported the Peoria entering the harbor, flying a flag of truce.

Point Judith, R. I., Sept. 5.—While the war balloon was being removed from its hiding place inland to the station at the point to-day a gust of wind struck the partly filled bag and swept it across field and stone walls. The men who were in charge were dragged in its wake and a halt came only after a great hole had been torn in the canvass, letting out the gas. It was nearly noon before the hole was repaired, and the work of filling recommenced. The steam yacht Narada, with Assistant Secretary of the Navy Sander on board, is anchored near the fleet.

Newport, R. I., Sept. 5.—The gunboat Peoria came in to-day under a flag of truce and an officer from Fort Adams boarded her. It was said afterward that the Peoria came in to pick counter mines placed last night as they were a danger to navigation. At army headquarters the placing of counter mines is declared to have been an unnecessary move, as no mines had been placed in that particular locality. The fleet remains just outside of gun range. Since 11 o'clock several gunboats have joined the fleet and fourteen or fifteen vessels, apparently nearly all the craft of the hostile fleet, are there.

WHO WINS?

Washington, Sept. 8.—"Who wins?" is the question on the lips of everyone who has followed the war game. While conflicting claims of victory fill the air, the question will remain unanswered until the report by the board of arbitrators is submitted to the war and navy departments. This will be formed from the reports of umpires and observers, and there is no certainty that it will declare victory where the army has already claimed it, or show that the navy was successful in those engagements where the battleships appeared to have the better of the theoretical battle.

The reports which have been sent by General MacArthur, commanding the army in the war game, to the war department have been positive in their claims of victory and generally designated the ships which had been theoretically put out of action or sunk. These reports have been based on those provisions of the rules which give the commander in the fortifications the right to withdraw his fire when, in his opinion, the ship has been under a blank fire for a time which would result in its being put out of action or sunk by a real fire. But he withdraws his fire at his own risk. If he does so before the umpires have arrived at the opinion that the ship is put out of action or sunk he throws himself as much to the fire of the enemy as he would if he withdrew his fire in real action while an attacking ship was still able to fight. The reports of General MacArthur are based on these decisions by fire commanders. The umpires' decision may differ from this to a wide degree.

The same rule applies to the navy. If a ship commander ceases his fire on a fortification under the idea that the fortification has been silenced he throws himself as much open to destruction as he would in real action by steaming up to a fort, firing a few guns and then lying inactive within range of the guns ashore. It is expected that a report will soon be received from Rear Admiral Higginson setting forth the navy's claims.

SOUFRIERE AGAIN.

St. Vincent Has Renewal of the Eruption.

Kingstown, St. Vincent, Thursday, Sept. 4.—An appalling phenomenon was witnessed here last night. It lasted from 9 p. m. to 5 this morning. A dreadful eruption of the Soufriere volcano enveloped this whole island in an electric cloud and smoke.

At 11 this morning the atmosphere is still unsettled, but the eruption is apparently subsiding. The sun is obscured and oppressive heat prevails. The sea is slightly agitated. Sand has fallen ten miles from the crater. No sand has fallen here. The northern centers are deserted. No intelligence has yet been received to-day from Chatteau Bellaire. It is believed to have been destroyed. Officials have been sent from here by boat to visit the northern parishes, and if possible to report on the destruction of property and loss of life.

An official account of the outbreak of Mont Pelee, Island of Martinique, during the night of August 30, was received here to-day. It confirmed the previous news on the subject and added that at the time the report was forwarded 1,-060 deaths had been reported, that 150 persons were severely injured and that Morne Rouge and the greater part of Ajoupa Bouillon had been destroyed. It was also announced that the country between the river Capote, up the valley of Campflor, and Fonds Marie, had been devasted and that Mont Capote suffered severely.

Gaudeloupe Is Safe.

Washington, Sept. 6.—In response to a cable inquiry made yesterday by the state department in view of the recent volcanic eruptions in the West Indies, the following was received to-day:

"Point-a-Pitre, Sept. 6.—Guadeloupe safe. FLORANDIN,
"Vice Consul."

Not to Be Abandoned

Paris, Sept. 6.—The correspondent of the Associated Press learns that neither the partial nor the total evacuation of the island of Martinique has been decided upon. The question has not even been considered by the government. The only instructions sent to the governor which may have given rise to the report are directions to avoid a conglomeration at Fort de France by the distribution of the fugitives in the southern communes. The government will shortly again send to Martinique Prof. Lacroix, who was the head of the last scientific mission, to establish a permanent observation station on the volcano. It is probable that several army and navy officers will be added to M. Lacroix's new mission.

NO POLITICS IN IT.

San Juan, P. R., Sept. 5.—The insular chief of police, Frank Techter, has returned here from the United States. He has expressed the determination that the police shall not interfere in politics and it is generally believed that, being an American, Mr. Techter's presence will have a salutary effect in this direction. No further rioting is expected.

Election riots have occurred recently at Humacao, Cayey and Juncos, in Porto Rico. Three natives were killed and three wounded at Humacao, and six were wounded at Cayey.

Guidi's Consecration, Sept. 28.

Rome, Sept. 8.—Mgr. Guidi, who was recently appointed apostolic delegate in the Philippines, will be consecrated September 29. Cardinal Rampolla officiating.

Vesuvius in Action.

London, Sept. 8.—A special dispatch from Naples says large volumes of flame were issuing from the crater of Mount Vesuvius Saturday morning.

MONT PELEE

Bids Fair to Destroy the Entire Island of Martinique.

Pointe-a-Pitre, Guadelope, Sept. 5.—It is generally believed that the Island of Martinique is doomed to total destruction and the fear is that when the catastrophe comes Guadeloupe will be visited by an all-destructive tidal wave. Business is absolutely at a standstill. Few shops are open, and if it were not for the efforts of a small number of more valiant souls, hundreds would starve to death here, because of their fear of a more terrible death. Details that have been received during the last few days prove that the eruption of Mont Pelee on August 30 was far more violent than any of the earlier explosions.

As the eruptions continue the mouth of Mont Pelee grows in size. It is now of enormous proportions. Morne Lacroix, one of the peaks that reared skyward from the side of Mont Pelee, has fallen bodily into the crater and has been completely swallowed. There seems to be a side pressure in the crater and the burning chasm widens perceptibly every day.

Clouds no more hang about the crest of Mont Pelee. The terrific heat seems to drive everything away. The column of flame and smoke rears directly into the heavens, so that its top is lost to sight. In the darkness of the night it has the appearance of a stream of molten iron, standing fixed between heaven and earth.

From Morne Capote the relief troops were compelled to make a quick retreat, although they succeeded in taking out a few wounded. The entire country nearly to Fort de France is buried under a deep cover of ashes. This has made it almost impossible to find the bodies of those who have perished while fleeing to the seacoast.

Constine Carra, one of the few who succeeded in escaping from Morne Rouge after the explosion, found refuge on the steamer Esk. She was with twelve others in her house when Mont Pelee gave its first warning of the disaster which it was about to mour upon the village. She said that the first explosion destroyed many houses. She was hurled with great force against the wall of the room in which she was sitting. On recovering from the shock she ran outside and there saw three separate sheets of fire sweeping down the mouth of the volcano. The earth shook with such great violence that she could not retain her feet. She was blinded by the glare of the flames. The heat was so terrific that her flesh was blistered. She awaited the death which she believed to be inevitable. Fortunately, the fire swent a little to one side of her and she was saved.

At Grand Anse the tide swept 300 feet in shore, destroying many houses and drowning scores of inhabitants.

Even at Fort de France the most stout of heart have lost courage. Colonel Lecoeur has reported to his government that it is his opinion that the entire Island of Martinique will have to be abandoned. He asks for assistance in transporting the inhabitants to the other islands of the West Indian group.

Castries, Island of St. Lucia, B. W. I., Sept. 5.—The report brought by the royal mail steamer Yare, which arrived here yesterday evening from Martinique of the loss of 2,000 lives through the recent outbreak of Mont Pelee, referred to the deaths since August 30 and not to the loss of life resulting from the reported outbreak of Wednesday, September 3.

London, Sept. 4.—The correspondent of the Daily Mail, at Castries, St. Lucia, has cabled the following account of the phenomena witnessed at the time of the recent outbreak of Mont Pelee, Martinique:

"Between 8 and 9 o'clock on the evening of August 30, a spectacle of terrific grandeur was witnessed from here. A pitch-black cloud hung over the island of Martinique, through which shot, at intervals, pillars of flame high in the smoke in fantastic forms of colored fire and scattered showers of fiery sparks. About nightfall clouds were darting about like millions of monster fireflies, and above all these large surcoles appeared in the sky."

The correspondent then proceeds to confirm the details of the eruption as already known, and says:

"There were tremendous earth rumblings and explosions. The ground rocked and nothing could stand on tables or shelves. Boats were unable to reach the town owing to the fall of hot ashes and a tidal wave destroyed the whole of the sea front of LeCarbet. People returned here from Martinique only last week to take back their families to Fort de France."

Kingston, Jamaica, Sept. 4.—The German steamer Castillia, which arrived here from St. Thomas, D. W. I., today, reports encountering a heavy fall of volcanic dust while eight hundred miles at sea. She also reports that the coast of Hayti was completely obscured by a haze caused by dust.

Kingstown, Island of St. Vincent, Tuesday, Sept. 2.—Authentic reports received here from various sources confirm the statement that the eruption of Mont Pelee, Island of Martinique, during the night of August 30 was the most terrific experienced. The captain of the French steamer Salvador, which has arrived here, furnishes the following:

"I left Fort de France at 5 o'clock on August 30. On passing St. Pierre at 7 o'clock at night Mont Pelee was in violent eruption. On August 30, on approaching the Island of Les Saintes volcanic ashes began to fall. I arrived off Point-a-Pietre, Guadeloupe, at 5 o'clock in the morning, but was unable to enter the harbor until 11 o'clock, everything being obscured by falling ashes.

The Quebec steamer Koroma, on her arrival here after reporting the eruption of Mont Pelee, confirmed the statements of the destruction of Morne Rouge, Ajoupa, Bouilon, and portions of Le Carbet, the latter being swept by a tidal wave, as already cabled. Passengers who reached here on the steamer Dahome and who witnessed the eruption of August 31 say that the discharges from Mont Pelee consisted of dense clouds of steam and came out of a large hole in the side of the volcano at regular intervals of five minutes. They add that while the Dahome steamed away out of the darkness and from the approaching volcanic cloud which was emitting flames they saw a stream of lava a quarter of a mile wide flowing over the ruins of St. Pierre.

M. M. Mangasarian says old creeds are declining in Europe, and that followers of Herbert Spencer increase. He asserts the Zionist movement will prove futile, as the sultan will not relinquish Palestine.

AN "EXPANSIVE" GIRL.

Not Necessarily an Expensive One.

A little Kansas girl is called an "expansionist" because her clothes require "letting out" so often. She lives mostly on Grape-Nuts since recovering from a sick spell caused by too much greasy food.

Almost all ailments of children (and grown folks as well) are traceable to the wrong kind of food, and the surest cure is to quit the old sort, the greasy, pasty, undercooked or overdone things, that ruin the stomach and bowels.

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Consumptives who have returned from the West—come home to die because they thought nothing could be done for them—have tried this new discovery and are now well and strong.

If you are afflicted, do not fail to send at once to Dr. Derk P. Yonkerman, 58 Shakespeare Bldg., Kalamazoo, Mich. for a free trial package, proofs and testimonials. It costs nothing. The Doctor does not ask anyone to take his word or any one else's, as he sends a trial package free, and a few days' use will show you how easily and quickly you can be cured. Delay is dangerous. There is no time to lose when the death hand of consumption is tightening its clutch upon you. Write to-day.

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The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

Labor to purify thy thoughts; if thy thoughts are not vicious, neither will thy actions be so.

Thursday.

When thou laborest for others, do it with the same zeal as if it were for thyself.

Friday.

Summer is the season that bids us put away the musty book and read God's revelations at first hand, written anew in all nature.

Saturday.

John Ruskin wrote: Wheresoever the search after truth begins, there life begins; wheresoever that search ceases, there life ceases.

Sunday.

Every day that dawns brings something to do, which can never be done as well again. We should, therefore, try to do it ungrudgingly and cheerfully. It is the Lord's own work, which He has given us as surely as He gives us daily bread.

Monday.

Not until we are ready to throw our very life's love into the troublesome little things can we be really faithful in that which is least and faithful also in much.

Tuesday.

The need is to put a cheerful spirit into our work, whatever it may be, and then it will either be glorified in our sight, or the doors will be open to something better.

In Memory of Theodore F. Seward

By EMILY S. BOUTON

A white soul has doffed its garment of flesh and passed into the presence of the Infinite Father!

This must be the thought, spoken or unspoken, of many who read the brief telegraphic announcement of the death in Orange, New Jersey, a few days ago, of Theodore F. Seward. During his stay last year in Toledo—whither he had come hoping to here establish the nucleus of a world-wide Golden Rule Brotherhood which would set apart a day or days to be observed internationally,—he made many warm friends who will feel that something fine and true has gone out of their lives with his passing.

Mr. Seward was conspicuous for a philosophy of living which had long ceased to be with him a theory, but had become a reality, incorporated into his very being. He saw the sunshine always. It was this which led him to the unique expression of thought in his Don't Worry books, and the establishment of the Don't Worry Clubs, that helped so many people out of the depths of discouragement into an atmosphere of light, of hope, of courage. It was his belief, and one upon which he acted, that Love is the governing force of the world, and recognized as such, is the key to that unity which makes of all people the children of one Father, bound together in indissoluble relationship. This was to him a reason for the employment of the Golden Rule in the social, political, business and family life.

Mr. Seward talked no cant. He gave simple expression in conversation, as well as in his books, to what he believed both practical and natural when perceived and understood. He had faith in the divine which is in every human heart, however obscured it may be by outward circumstances and environment. His judgment was not swayed by sentiment but by the conviction that humanity is in a process of evolution into higher conditions; and that every effort to bring a more complete realization of possibilities must bear fruit. He gave his life to this end, never losing faith under discouragement.

A marked feature in Mr. Seward's character was his rejection of creeds that operate as dividing lines between men. He saw that the fundamental truths in all religions and religious denominations were the same, and becoming finally impressed with the harm which sectarian divisions make, he resolved to devote his energies to the cause of unity. With this purpose in view he made a careful study of the various religious cults of the day, finding in each and all something that rung true, and challenged his sympathy and good will. And it will be remembered that in accordance with this feeling, in the movement which he inaugurated in Toledo, he invited the cordial co-operation of "all who love their fellow men," whatever the name they bear before the world. Nor was there any reservation in his attitude. Openly he stood for the truth wherever he found it, without regard to the outward garb in which it was clothed. The strongest protest of which he was capable was entered against materialism, and even this was made rather by living and acting than by speaking.

His was a gentle spirit joined to a will that did not yield easily to opposition, especially when it came in conflict with the strong purposes of his soul. So convinced was he of the need of the work he was trying to do, that Walt Whitman's words might well express his inner thought:

"O I am sure they really came from Thee,
The urge, the ardor, the unconquerable will,
The potent, felt, interior command, stronger than words,
A message from the Heavens whispering to me even in sleep,
These sped me on.'

This earnest belief in the inner prompting belongs to all souls that have been awakened to human struggles and to human needs.

It is not necessary that I should go over the story of this life so quietly and unostentatiously lived. As the world counts, it was not successful, for neither money nor fame came to him in large measure. He wrote books full of a tender reliance upon the Father, that helped their readers over rough places into ways of pleasantness and of peace, but they were never brilliant. His whole being was full of music, and he did much to preserve the pathetic songs of the Southern slaves that would otherwise have been lost to the people. These things and the originating of the Brotherhood of Christian Unity, the Don't Worry Clubs, and the Golden Rule Brotherhood, comprise almost the sum total of his endeavors, and yet the world is distinctly the loser by his withdrawal from the body.

I said his life was not a successful one, and yet, let us consider. His work was character-making, and the fruits for him—a golden harvest—he carried with him. No other treasure could have been taken; no other is ever worth taking, even were it possible. And so I think, in no sense, can his life be counted a failure.

Out upon the shoreless sea the soul bark of our friend and fellow-worker is sailing, and those who knew him cannot fail to be assured that he left the hither shore fearlessly, confidently, asking only for a consciousness of the presence of the Father:

"Bear me indeed as through the regions infinite,
Whose air I breathe, whose ripples hear, love me all over,
Bathe me, O God, in thee, mounting to thee,
I and my soul to range in range of thee."

The Cozy Corner:

Private Schools vs. Public Schools.

Dear Cozy Corner friends:—I have just finished reading some articles in Good Housekeeping, which treat, pro and con, the question of public and private schools for children, and I would like to hear what you think on the subject.

The principal advantage that was mentioned in favor of the public school was that it tends to bring together children of widely different social classes, to broaden their views and make them democratic; and, as Prof. Kendall says, "fit them for the strenuous life of an American schoolboy and afterwards for the equally strenuous life a man must need live when he will meet in a business way all sorts and conditions of men, and prevent that antagonism which inequality of wealth is sure to produce.

It may do all of this, but I do not think it always does. The man who is born to rule and to accumulate wealth will do so regardless of school influences, and the man who will never succeed—who is born to be a failure—will dislike the successful man just as bitterly whether or no they were educated in the same school.

To children—especially girls—who have been raised in an atmosphere of refinement, who are gentle in their manners and pure in their thoughts, it is simply torture to be obliged to pass hours each day in close fellowship with the rude, noisy, coarse and vulgar children who of necessity attend the public schools, and whose home surroundings and teachings are diametrically opposed to what they have been accustomed.

Another great objection to the public schools is the fact that each pupil must follow the regular course of study regardless of whether it is, or will be, of any practical good to them; and the bright, quick, scholar must await the progress of his dull neighbor before he can be promoted.

A still graver objection is the entire absence of religious instruction in the public schools. I do not mean that it would be desirable that any especial creed or doctrine should be taught, but there should be more attention given to the cultivation of the higher spiritual principles of life.

Young people readily absorb these ideas, and what they learn in youth, remains with them as their guide in after life. With the present tendency to absolutely ignore any higher duty to God or man than to strive to excel in their mental attainments, how are we to expect that a child will have a very exalted idea of the spiritual requirements of his life?

With all the modern progress along educational lines, we must admit that in the old times when the Bible was taught—not a single chapter read by the teacher at the opening of school, but taught as earnestly and conscientiously as were the three "R's"—there passed from those schools into the world of work, men and women who were more reverent, and who believed there was laid upon them a duty to God that was higher than the duty to business or society; that the chief end of living was not to become a good business manager, nor excel in science at the expense of every other thought or principle, which, as I see it, is the trend of our present public school system.—A. F. D., New Hampshire.

Another One for "Laura."

Like "Hannah of the Kitchen," I am inclined to think that "Laura's" experience runs too smoothly to be aught but a fairy tale; however, I have learned during my forty years of living, that the simple fact that I have never seen, known or heard of certain facts and conditions does not infallibly prove that said facts and conditions do not exist.

Therefore, I am not prepared to say that housekeeping cannot be done after "Laura's" plan, although I am obliged to confess that I have never been able to accomplish it.—Belle Burritt, Kansas.

Old Friends vs. New.

There has been much stress laid upon the fact that "old friends are the best friends," and, at the risk of losing my standing in the Cozy Corner, I beg leave to question the universal truth of this statement.

There are friends, who, like wine, grow finer and more satisfying as the years pass; but there are others who are inclined to think because they have known one for a long time, they are entitled to a degree of deference that would be due them from no other cause.

One must ask—and take without asking—any and all advice they proffer; must refrain from making new friends, or taking up new pleasures or ways of living, because these older friends see no good in the first, and are unable to join in the latter.

Old friends grow tiresome under such circumstances, and to my way of thinking, a change is good occasionally, in this respect, as well as in any other. The new friends bring new ideas, and freshen us socially, intellectually and sometimes morally.—L. K. Rowe, Texas.

Give Them Away.

Give away what you don't really need in your house. Don't let such things accumulate. They will soon fill attic and cellar and overflow into other rooms, where they do no one any good. You are not likely to want them again and it is a nuisance to have them around. Long ago we should have been obliged to get a bigger house for our growing family if I had followed my husband's thrifty plan of "saving things." At first he thought I was extravagant, but now he acknowledges that if other families would likewise rid themselves of "truck" they are not likely to use again in a thousand years, housekeepering would be robbed of half its terrors. Thrift is a homely virtue that easily degenerates into miserliness. Some of us hoard old clothes, unused furniture, discarded bric-a-brac and the like, simply because that habit has become so fixed we are too stingy to give such things away to worthy folks who need them. Yet we don't mean to be stingy, and are ashamed to discover that we are so.—Good Housekeeping.

Well-Kept Hands.

Over my sink are two bottles and a nail-cleaner. One bottle contains five parts of lemon juice to one of alcohol, which will keep indefinitely. The other contains the following lotion: One-fourth of an ounce of gum tragacanth added to one pint of rain-water, which has stood three days, then one ounce each of alcohol, glycerine and witch hazel, also a little good faint perfume. After washing dishes or preparing vegetables I apply a little of the lemon juice, then the lotion, and in a moment my hands are dry, soft and very smooth. All stains disappear as if by magic, and the nails are cleaned easily. The time required is not over two minutes. This process repeated five or six times daily will certainly repay housekeepers, for what is there more indicative of refinement than well-kept hands? Then, too, the expense of these lotions is comparatively nothing. Be sure to have them in a handy place.—Woman's Home Companion.

HOW OFTEN WE FORGET.

We are too heedless of the little things
Done for our comfort by our own each day;
Too thoughtless of the cheek our lips might kiss;
The grateful word—so short a word to say!
We notice not the tired feet hurrying
On our small errands; fail to heed the meek
Word of reproof, nor sicken with the thought
That at our blunders less kind lips might speak.
God trains His angels in our simple homes,
While we search skyward for the radiant wings;
And heaven's light plays about the patient souls
Who at our hearthstones daily toil and sing—
How often we forget, till dear tired hands
And tender watchful eyes
Weary of waiting for our tardy thanks
Slip into Paradise.
—Kate Whiting Patch.

The Blade Cook.

In answer to the lady who wrote requesting cracker recipes, the Cook sends these, hoping they may be useful to her:

Cracknels.

Warm two cups of milk—half water will do—add four tablespoonfuls of butter or lard, or a mixture of the two, one gill of yeast, one-half teaspoonful of salt. Mix into dough with sufficient flour for the milk to wet, let rise and then roll very thin, and cut into long strip three inches wide, prick well with a fork, and bake in a slow oven.

Whole-Wheat Cr'sps.

One cupful sour cream, one-fourth cupful sugar, one saltspoonful salt, two cupfuls whole-wheat flour. Mix in the order given. Take out on the board, and knead until stiff enough to roll out thin as a wafer, using more flour if necessary. Cut with biscuit cutter, and bake on ungreased tins, in a very hot oven. The sugar will sweeten the sour cream sufficiently.

Bread Sticks.

One quart of flour, two teaspoonfuls baking powder, one-quarter cupful melted butter, one heaping teaspoonful sugar, one and one-half cupfuls scalded milk, three whites of eggs, a little salt. Sift together flour, salt and baking powder; beat butter, sugar and milk together and add it to the flour; beat up the eggs and work them into the dough; turn out on a floured board; divide into pieces the size of an egg and with the hands slightly buttered roll them into long thin sticks. Bake them hard and crisp in a very hot oven.

Forgive your enemies and conquer your aversions.

The Unknown Edison.

While the inventions of Thomas A. Edison keep him constantly in the public eye, as a man in private life he is comparatively unknown. If you should see him in his laboratory, buried deep in work, surrounded by battalions of machines and hosts of experienced appliances, dressed in his "shop clothes" spotted with chemicals, you would never suspect that, just seven hundred feet away a palatial home awaits him.

Ten years ago he was an undomesticated man. His workshop and his chemical laboratory held such powerful sway over his mind that he was only supremely happy when "up to his eyes" in work. Gradually, almost insiduously, the "wizard" has been weaned away from the weaving of his spells, and now a new and more potent power than ever before controlled him has gained its mastery over him. This is the power of love. Though the great inventor even now works as few men of his age and accomplishments are in the habit of doing, the last few years have seen a steady relaxation of his toil. The time has passed when he was wont to lock himself in a room and work sixty hours at a stretch without taking more than an hour's sleep at various intervals in that time.

When Mr. Edison toils now, there is one who shares his labors with him. It is Mrs. Edison, his second wife. She is the daughter of John Miller, who invented the famous Miller mowing machine, and inherits a great deal of inventive ability. It is through this additional bond of genius that they are united. She is a helpmeet in the true sense of the word. It is said that they are now working on an invention which they will patent jointly.

Whether Mrs. Edison intends to participate in one of her husband's inventions or not, she takes more than passing interest in all of his affairs, and has acquired, through her association with him a vast amount of electrical and mechanical knowledge. When Mr. Edison met Miss Miller, twelve years ago, he was at the beginning of his fame. It was one of the most intensely busy periods of his career, his work engaging nearly every moment of his time.

An amusing story is told of the great inventor's first marriage. Shortly after the ceremony, he was called away to his laboratory on an important experiment. He plunged into the work. At midnight one of his friends called to see him. He had just accomplished the object of his labors, and was preparing to quit work.

"I guess I'd better go home," he said, as he hurried into his coat, and jammed his hat down on his head; "you know I was married to-day."

The days of complete absorption in work have passed for him. His home-life has become necessary to him. Though he has had one or two relapses of "working fever"—when he steadfastly refused to be moved from the laboratory by Mrs. Edison's persuasions—he has reached the period when he is glad to go to his home. Much honor is due to the woman who has wrought so marvelous a change in her husband. Those who knew Mr. Edison best predicted that his present wife would soon become a secondary consideration in his life. They are, from all accounts, mistaken.

MR. AND MRS. THOMAS A. EDISON, IN THEIR HOME AT WEST ORANGE, NEW JERSEY.
—Copyright by W. B. Northrup in Success.

The interest which she has compelled her husband to take in his home has resulted in bringing to the inventor a happiness which few mortals possess. In the first place, his children are everything that a father's heart could desire. His eldest daughter, Madeline, is a beautiful girl who promises to be a still more beautiful woman. She is thirteen years old, tall, lithe of figure, and possessed of a wonderful amount of dignity.

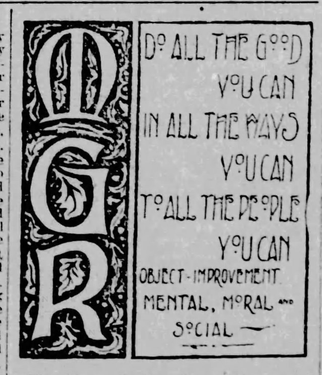
Charlie, eleven years old, is the inventor's idol. The boy has already won a place in his father's regard because of his ingenuity and skill in mechanical contrivance. Besides being very apt in his studies, Charlie takes the keenest interest in all his father's affairs. He has studied his inventions, profited by them, and has started out on his own inventive career with great promise.

* * *

Another extremely interesting member of the Edison household is Theodore, three years old. He is a great "mucker" when he gets into his father's chemical laboratory. Now, a "mucker" at the Edison laboratory is one who works and putters around with experiments. Little Theodore delights in nothing better than delving into his father's great jars, and pouring water or other liquids from one to the other. He has to be watched closely, as he is rather fearless when he begins experimenting.—W. B. Northrup in Success.

Colors for Red-Haired Women.

If women with red hair would only study how to use it becomingly they would be proud of the distinction of having it, instead of dissatisfied with their fate. There seems to be a general impression among women with red hair that almost any shade of blue can be worn by them, because, as a usual thing, they have fair and delicate complexions. But, as a matter of fact, blue is the one color above all others that they ought to avoid. The contrast is too violent, and the combination is not harmonious. The shades most suitable to be worn with red hair are bright, sunny browns, and all autumn-leaf tints. After these may be selected pale or very dark green—but never a bright green—pale yellow, and black unmixed with any other color. Solid colors are always more becoming to red-haired people than mixed, the mixed colors nearly always give a more or less dowdy appearance. In fact, red hair is usually so brilliant and decided that it must be met on its own ground, and no vague undecided sort of things should be worn with it.



The Merry-Go-Rounders will imagine Miss Prudence as sitting in sack cloth and ashes to-day as being just as sorry as she knows how to be, and as promising to do better in the future if she may be forgiven this time. Possibly she may do better any way, but she hopes you will pardon her for depriving you of a pleasure that should have been yours a long time ago.

It is this way: Several weeks ago "New England Girl" sent one of her ever-welcome letters and as the column was well filled that week, Miss Prudence thought she would keep that one for the next week, and, as she supposed, placed it safely in the M. G. R. pigeon hole of her desk, but alas! and alack! It was slipped into the box for private letters and did not come to light again until this week.

We all know that our New England Girl's letters are like a long-trip railroad ticket—"good till used," but the Chaperone gives this explanation in apology to the writer of the mislaid letter and that you may know it is not the N. E. G.'s fault if some of her allusions seem a little late in coming—they came in just the right time, but—

"New England Girl," Mass.—"Cricket," I enjoyed your description of the boat ride very much, but while reading I couldn't help congratulating myself that I wasn't dishwasher on the boat. I am going to be an "Oliver Twist and ask for more of those letters. Cannot you give us a letter about each interesting place?

"John-Jr.", did you notice but one M. G. R.'s name in that agricultural journal of which you speak? If you did not, you had better put on your spectacles and look again, and methinks you will find other familiar names, among them that of an M. G. R. living in a state adjoining Iowa, which proves that in the past "wisdom" did "wend her way westward." If when you have finished the task of looking for familiar names, you will examine that journal carefully, you may make new discoveries. I will not tell you more, for, like Uriah Heep, I am of an "umble nature."

"Isabel," it did my heart good to hear from you again, for you had been so long absent that I feared you had forsaken us. My better half says you are to please omit the "girl" when speaking of him. (As if the "girl" in this family would ever submit to be "omitted."

Why is it that "Green Mountain Boy" never speaks of himself any more? Is he too full (of happiness) for utterance? I appreciated your joke about "Susie" from the fact that I had just received a letter from her in which she said—"Mr. D., better known to the M. G. R.'s as "Esme Roy," is a master-hand at wearing out socks. She does not take The Blade now, or I should have feared to tell you all this.

"Lorraine," I quite agree with you in regard to the suggestion made by "Sunflower Kid."

"Brother Jonathan," if ever I wished I was possessed of the "pen of a ready writer," it was when I read your letter, where, in speaking of the use of tobacco, liquor and profanity, you said there were but few men who would care to give up these vices as long as the girls did not object to them, thus implying that the girls do not object.

While there may be a few exceptions, I am sure the majority of girls do oppose all of these "bad habits," but supposing they did not object, do you think that fact a sufficient excuse for a man to continue in his evil ways? It does not seem a very good proof of true manhood for a man to lack the courage to give up his vices until he is compelled to by his girl friends, or to obtain a wife. Should he not rather desist from evil for the sake of the right? A woman will—generally speaking—love and respect a man more if he is good from principle, than from a desire to please her.

"Ill habits gather by unseen degrees,
As brooks make rivers, rivers run to seas."

Therefore, young men of the M. G. R., consider well these things and remember that "Life is too short for aught but high endeavor," and that

"Each must strive for to excel,
That man lives twice who lives the first life well."

For it is true that—

"The world wants men—true men—
Who cannot be bought or sold—
Men who scorn to violate trust—
Men who are—pure gold."

While "New England Girl" was speaking, Miss Prudence noticed a stranger standing just by the door, seemingly impressed by the sentiments uttered and, drawing near, he introduced himself as "Tenemite Jake," from Pennsylvania. As I have been so agreeably entertained by the members of the M. G. R., I feel like asking to be admitted to the union. I am an old bachelor, living in northwestern Pennsylvania, not far from the famous Chautauqua Lake. I like the Merry-Go-Round as a whole very much, and am becoming especially interested in some of the members. I also read and enjoy the Cozy Corner and was especially pleased with the lady who spends half an hour each day visiting with her husband on the front porch before he goes away to his work. I think such an example would be a good one for the M. G. R.'s to profit by—when they have homes and husbands of their own.

I must say, though, that I think "Oregon Bach" is receiving quite too much sympathy. He is no worse off than a thousand others who are just as deserving of sympathy, and, in all probability, he is the only one to blame for his deplorable condition. If he would muster up courage to state the case fairly and squarely to some lady of suitable age, and ask her to help him out of the dismal life he leads by looking after him and his interests, he would no longer need to pose as a "neglected man."

If he should do this, will he not take pity on others of us who find it hard to say what we can bravely suggest that others do?

As I am not yet sure of being an accepted member, I think I will not give any more advice to members in good standing, until I hear my fate.

SOME FUNNY ONES.

A No'ab.e Exception.

The thing that most impressed Margaret on her first visit to the Old World was the tombs of noted people who had met a violent end. Kings, queens, princes, princesses, lords, ladies, soldiers and priests—all, it seem to her, had been poisoned, stabbed, beheaded, drowned, or burned at the stake. In Paris most of the celebrated dead had been beheaded, and after a few days in that city the little girl began to be really depressed by the list of horrors which she deciphered from various tombs and monuments. One day, says the New York Tribune, she was taken to Napoleon's tomb, and soon became plunged in deep thought.

"Was he a nice man, papa?" she asked, at length.

"Yes—that is—well—on the whole, he wasn't so very bad."

"And he did lots, didn't he?"

"Of course—he led armies—and was made Consul of France and finally Emperor, but Waterloo finished him, and then—"

"Did he die?"

"Afterward—but first they sent him to St. Helena."

"What I mean was, did he die plain, papa? Oh, just tell me that he died plain!" and Margaret clasped her hands.

"Perfectly 'plain.' I am happy to say."

"Oh!" said Margaret, unclasping her hands and drawing a deep breath of satisfaction.

Unbounded Joy.

A lady whom the Milwaukee Sentinel represents as an earnest member of a local German class has learned to read German a little, but has not mastered the pronunciation of the language. At a recent meeting of the class she gave them more amusement than they got out of the German humorists they were reading.

One of the questions in the lesson for the day was, "Are you not glad you are able to learn German?"

The question was, of course, in German, and the answer was, "Ja, gewiss," which means, "Yes, certainly."

When she was called upon to read the question and answer, the lady upset the whole class by saying: "Ya; gee whizz."

Misconception of Terms.

Mrs. Gallaghan—I want to get a pair of shoes for the little bye.

Shopman—French kid, ma'am?

Mrs. Gallaghan (indignantly)—Indade not! He's me own son, and was born and bred in Ameriky.

Banner Puzzlers

For July.

Solutions—W. P. E. New York—Metta.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was born in New Hampshire in 1810. His father was a farmer, and wished the son to follow the same occupation. In youth he was a passionate lover of books, but his work on the farm kept him busy, and he was denied any education except that of an inferior district school. At 16 years he gained permission from his father to enter the Hampton Academy where his progress as a student was remarkable. He soon began teaching, and in a short time was called from his work in the country to Newburyport high school. Here he continued his studies, preparing himself for another step upward. When New York decided to establish a state normal school, he was selected as its principal, and finding no suitable text-book on the theory and practice of teaching, he made one, which has instructed and inspired more teachers than any book ever written in this country. He spent his vacations in travel and toil, and died in 1848.

2.—DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

X O O X
X O O X
X O O X
X O O X
X O O X
X O O X
X O O X
X O O X

1.—Metallic points.
2.—A narrative poem.
3.—Jabal's mother.
4.—The muse who presided over history.
5.—To cure.
6.—A girl's name.
7.—The last in order.
8.—Male children.

If my primals are what they should be, they will be respected by my finals.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A teacher who owned two watches bought a chain for $20. If the chain be put on the silver watch, their value will be 1-3 as much as the gold watch; but if it be put on the gold watch they will be worth 7 times as much as the silver watch. Required, the value of each watch.

4.—PRINTER'S PI.

"On ghecan ni hdichoidos reiya yda,
On morst taht geadr, on guohhtt ahtt nar,
Tub yeales a cratk nopu eth layc,
Cihwh wosyll rahheds otni nma."

5.—QUERY.

To what American school belongs the proud distinction of being the oldest educational institution with a continuous existence, in this country?

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"The twig is so easily bended,
I have banished the rule and the rod;
I have taught them the goodness of knowledge,
They have taught me the goodness of God."

Set of Puzzles presented by Metta to those in the Cademy who are interested in teaching.

Answers to Puzzles of Aug. 28.

1.—Ole Bornemann Bull.
2.—Words forming half-square: Herod, Eran, Ram, On, D.
3.—There were 162 in the first field, 144 in the second, and 126 in the third. (See Chat.)
4.—"Alma Mater."
5.—California was admitted to the Union without having gone through the territorial stage, and without an enabling act from Congress authorizing its formation.
6.—James Whitcomb Riley wrote:
"Who bides his time, he tastes the sweet
Of honey in the saltest tear,
And though he fares with sternest feet
Joy runs to meet him, drawing near."

Chat.

The solution sent by the author to the problem answered to-day is the

Find the proportion of each flock—sheep relative to each other. The 1st flock equals 1, and 2nds of 1 equals 2-3rds of the 2nd flock. If 2-3rds equals 4-4ths, what is 4-4ths? 2-3rds times 4-4ths equals 8-9ths, which represents the 1st flock. Then 2-3rds of 8-9ths equals 16-27ths, which is 3-4ths of the 3rd flock; 3-4ths equals 64-84ths, which represents the 4th flock. Hence 1 plus 8-9ths, plus 16-27ths, plus 64-84ths, represents the relative proportion of each flock to the other. To reduce the fractions to the same denomination they equal 81-84ths, plus 72-84ths, plus 64-84ths; therefore, 81, 72 and 64 represent the proportion in whole numbers. To reduce them for a denominator we have the following statement: 81-217ths plus 72-217ths plus 64-217ths, dividing the entire number of sheep by these fractions, we obtain the results given in the answer.

Will A. P. W. please accept the sincere thanks of the Schoolmistress for the very satisfactory solution given above, the 1st?

W. P. E. and W. C. Mollett received good lessons to-day.

W. P. E. says that the weather in his part of the country is hot and dry, and also remarks that he will write "Mary" (Mich.) and G. E. Perry in the near future.

Remember the Thanksgiving celebration children, and send in your names if you wish to attend it. Like former entertainments given in the Column, it will be strictly "on paper," but a "good time" is promised.

As usual, Metta takes honors for work, and W. P. E. for solutions.

Cannot "someone do something to break the charm" and divide the Bannership business?

YEARS AGO—A BOY'S PLAINT.

I reckon years and years ago
To be a boy was bully fun;
You just was born, and then you'd grow
And keep on growing till you was done.
You went to school awhile, I know,
But mostly you'd just grow and grow.

The pies and things they used to make:
(I've often heard my father tell)
The pies and dumplings and the cake,
The cookies, tarts and jam as well!
Of course, corn-bread they'd also bake,
But mostly it was pies and cake.

You went in swimming every day—
In summer-time, at any rate.
The other boys would come to play;
You had a gun; you'd coast and skate.
Some work there was, of course—but say!
It mostly was just play and play.

'Twas nutting-time the while through,
And Fourth of July would last a week.
Old Santa Claus was really true,
And drove his reindeers down the creek.
Of course, there were the days of rain,
But who would care with Santa Claus?

And then the people who were grown
They gave a boy a little rest.
A fellow then was let alone
And went to bed when he thought best.
Sometimes your father'd scold and groan,
But mostly you were let alone.

'Twould been more fun I really know
(A mother's club is my main aim)
If I'd been born some years ago
(My pa he reads my letters)
Some things, of course, I'd gladly go
slow—
But I'd 'a' chanced it years ago.
—Hayden Carruth, in the Woman's Home

MR. WEATHER MAN.

How He Knows When It Is Going to Storm or Clear.

Evening red and morning gray
Sets the traveler on his way;
Evening gray and morning red
Brings down rain upon his head.

Such was the way in which our grandparents foretold the weather.

If it was noticed that the old tabby washed herself by rubbing her paw over her ear, or that the little tree-toads trilled their mournful little songs, or the fireflies flitted low among the flowers and the vines, the old folks shook their heads and spoke of rain; or if grandmother's feet ached the little folks grew very sorry—not because grandmother had a pain, but because it meant bad weather on the morrow.

Strictly speaking, our weather bureau is made up of a great many buildings scattered all over the United States and the one at Washington is the central station that governs and directs the smaller ones, and to which they send in their daily reports; for it is by getting reports from all the different sections of the country that Uncle Sam's weather makers are able to make their predictions. There are one hundred and eighty towns and cities in the United States where there are observation stations, having the same instruments and apparatus as the Washington bureau. Now, the observers at these 180 stations do not spend their time waiting for spiders to crawl out of their holes or looking at the sky to see whether it is red or gray in the evening. They look at the thermometers, barometers, anemometers, and so on, which are better guides than all the other signs put together.

At 8 o'clock in the morning and at 8 o'clock in the evening of every day the observer at each one of these weather stations from Maine to California looks at his different instruments, and carefully notes what each of them marks. Then he takes a look at the sky, to see whether it is fair or raining or snowing, and to see what sort of clouds may be sailing about. According to the weather bureau, there are seven different kinds of clouds, and it is important that the observer should see what particular kind are hovering around, for each kind means some special sort of weather or some particular state of the atmosphere. When he has finished his observation and noted all the facts, he telegraphs his report to Washington.

In that way then, the Washington station receives an account of the weather at all parts of the country at the same time, and, as you may believe, it keeps the four telegraphers busy receiving the messages that come pouring in soon after 8 o'clock. As each message is received in the telegraph room it is carried by a messenger across the hall to the forecasters' room where the predictions are made, and handed to the translator. As the translator reads aloud the cipher message from the different stations, other men in the room mark what he reads on a large map of the United States, so that when the last message has been received and the map shows just what the weather is at each one of the 180 stations. The man is then turned over to the forecaster who is to make the predictions. In order to get his bearings, he traces upon the map the different places that are in the country where the temperature is the same and the places where the barometer is the same. These two marks with red lines and the other with black lines, and if you will look at a weather map you will see these red and black lines wriggling and running all over the country.

When the reports from the Northwest show a great fall in temperature, he knows that a cold wave has started on its journey through the United States, and as he keeps a lookout to see how far it reaches the different states in the far West. Then he calculates how fast the wave is moving and what kind of weather it has to encounter, and perhaps by the time he has worked out the problem he is ready to telegraph the following message to the cold-wave flag: thermometer to fall thirty degrees in next twenty-four hours," and, sure enough, in a few hours Jack Frost has got hold of your nose and toes, and the cold wave is on its way, almost tearing itself to pieces with delight. But sometimes the cold wave does not come as was expected—it is switched off on a side-track or it melts on the way, and then the cold-wave flag is hauled down in shame.—Clifford Howard in the St. Nicholas.

The Sparrow and the Policeman.

Sparrows live by the thousands in the parks in New York and grow very tame. They will fly almost to one's feet to pick up a crumb, and in summer will bathe in the fountains almost within reach of one's hand. The other day a lady living opposite one of the parks raised a window with a spool of thread in her hand. She dropped it; it unwound as it fell, and almost before it reached the sidewalk a sparrow had caught the thread and away he flew. Another joined him, and in five minutes at least a dozen sparrows held the thread, flying gayly about the low bushes and the trees, tangling the thread in the twigs and weaving a web, part of it crossing a path. A park policeman came along and found his way barred. A small boy stood near, but on the other side of the obstruction. Immediately the policeman grew angry and accused the small boy of tangling the thread across the path to annoy the people who were walking there. The boy declared he did not know the thread came there, but the policeman would not believe him, and was going to arrest him when the lady came and explained that if any one was to be arrested it should be the sparrows, for they had taken her thread and tangled it on the bushes as they flew back and forth. The sparrows were still flitting in the trees overhead, and the policeman, looking up, saw the thread in their bills. He did not arrest the sparrows, but he probably knew that he would have difficulty in catching his prisoners and getting them to the station house.—Outlook.

Heiskell's Ointment
Heals the Skin.

Prove it on a sideboard case of pimples, blotches, eruptions, ulcers, or any eruption, scales or permanent discoloration, by one box or by mail, postpaid. Keep up the good work with Heiskell's Medicated Soap.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO.
831 Commerce St., Philadelphia.

"I have been greatly benefited by using your Ointment for pimples."—Jos. E. Young, 59 4th Ave., New York.

OHIO DEMOCRATS.

State Convention Entirely Controlled by Mayor Tom Johnson.

The Ticket.

For Secretary of State,
REV. HERBERT BIGELOW, Hamilton County.

For Judge of Supreme Court,
JUDGE MICHAEL DONNELLY, Henry County.

For Dairy and Food Commissioner,
PHILIP H. BRUCK, Franklin County.

For Member Board of Public Works,
JOSEPH S. PATER, Butler County.

Sandusky, O., Sept. 3.—The platform adopted by the Democratic convention in session here follows:

In state convention assembled, we, the Democrats of Ohio, hereby acknowledge and declare our continued allegiance to the Democratic party of the nation, and on national issues, fully and heartily endorse the principles laid down in its last national platform, adopted at Kansas City and faithfully and ably represented in the Presidential campaign of 1900 by William J. Bryan. Regarding these principles as opposed to imperialism and colonialism, as opposed to government by injunction, as opposed to trusts and trust-fostering tariffs, as opposed to financial monopoly, and as opposed to all other legalized methods and privileges, we condemn every effort to repudiate or ignore them.

In state and municipal affairs, we pledge our party to a faithful application of these Democratic principles, to the end that the burdens of taxation may be equalized and home rule and local self-government be established and preserved. Under the long-continued control of the Republican party in this state, monopoly has been fostered and protected, the farmer and the small home-owner have been burdened with excessive taxes that the beneficiaries and favorites of that party might be permitted to escape their just share of the public burdens.

Our public institutions have been wastefully and inefficiently managed, and in them scandalous and cruel wrongs have been practiced upon the defenseless wards of the state; the farmers and small shippers continue to suffer from unjust discrimination at the hands of unregulated monopoly; the entire system of municipal government has been wrecked and the credit of cities destroyed, thereby producing a spirit of insecurity and unrest in all public affairs.

The people can no longer trust the administration of their affairs to a party thus recklessly devoted to interests adverse to the public welfare. As a more specific statement of our principles upon these and other public questions, we declare:

1. That all taxable property should be appraised by assessing boards, which should be in session for at least a part of each year, and whose proceedings and deliberations should be open to the public; that power be given to employed representatives to present the interests of the public in hearings before these boards, and that in making assessments all property should be appraised at not less than its salable value.

2. That the present laws for assessing the property of steam railroads and other public service corporations should be so changed as to compel the assessment of these properties at not less than their salable value as going concerns and prevent their evasion of just taxation.

3. That to prevent evasion of state taxes by discriminating valuations, a separation of the sources of state and local revenues should be made. And to that end we heartily endorse the constitutional amendment now pending before the people, and to be voted on next year, which will permit classifications of taxable property.

4. That all public service corporations should be required by law to make sworn public reports and that the power of visitation and examination over such corporations should be given to the proper auditing officers, to the end that the true value of the privileges had by such corporations may be made plain to the people.

5. That the acceptance of free passes or other favors from railroads by public officers or employes should be adequate ground for their removal from office.

6. That the denial of the right of peaceable persuasion in times of labor disturbance is a denial of the right of free speech and that government by injunction, if persisted in, will wreck the liberties of the people.

7. That we demand the enactment of a code which provides absolute home rule for municipalities which shall include the right to establish the merit system in civil service, under which that system, as now in use in fire and police departments, may be strengthened and perfected and be extended to other municipal departments, particularly to water and lighting plants now operated by municipalities and to street car and all public service plants as they may hereafter be established under municipal ownership and operation.

8. That we condemn the vicious and corrupt bargain between the boss of Cincinnati and Ohio's United States Senators to force through the legislature a code that will foist upon the municipalities of Ohio Cincinnati's form of government in order that the power of its boss may be preserved on the one hand and on the other will perpetuate existing street railway franchises which Ohio's United States Senators represent.

9. That the municipal code should protect the public against all classes which shall be clandestinely placed therein in the special interests of public service monopolies by requiring that all ordinances granting, renewing, extending or modifying franchises shall be inoperative until confirmed by a majority vote of the people of the municipality, and we are unalterably opposed to the granting of any perpetual franchise.

10. That until United States Senators are required by amendment to the federal constitution to be elected by popular vote, nominations of candidates for United States Senator should be made by state conventions. And we hereby direct that in the official call for the next Democratic state convention of Ohio there be embodied a clause providing for the nomination at that convention of the Democratic candidate for United States Senator, and a clause providing for action by said convention upon all the amendments to the state constitution then pending before the people.

Upon these principles of home rule and just taxation, and to the accomplishment of these purposes in municipal and state affairs, we invite the co-operation of all citizens of Ohio, regardless of their party affiliations on national questions hereby solemnly pledging our candidates to the faithful observance of this declaration both in letter and spirit.

REV. HERBERT BIGELOW.

Troops on an Overland March.

Leavenworth, Kan., Sept. 9.—Four troops of the Fourth cavalry and a battalion of engineers left here yesterday on an overland march to Fort Riley to take part in the fall army maneuvers which begin September 29. The Sixth regiment of infantry started to-day. The troops will follow the route that plainsmen took for the West in early days.

President to Visit Reunion.

Carbondale, Ill., Sept. 9.—Positive assurances has been given by President Roosevelt that he will visit the Southern Illinois soldiers and sailors' reunion here October 1, 2 and 3. The exact date of the President's visit will not be determined until his return to Washington.

THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL.

Few People Know How Useful It Is in Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better. It is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking or after eating onions and other odorous vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form or rather in the form of large, pleasant tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is, that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician, in speaking of the benefits of charcoal, says: "I advise Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe that the liver is also greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but twenty-five cents a box at drug stores, and although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."

IN TAYABAS.

Fanatical Leader, Rios, Attacked a Native Town.

Manila, Sept. 6.—Rios, a fanatical leader of the irreconcilable natives in the province of Tayabas, Luzon, attacked the town of Laguimanoc, September 3, at the head of 30 riflemen and 150 men armed with bolos. The band wantonly killed two women and one girl and wounded several other persons. A detachment of the native constabulary arrived unexpectedly at Laguimanoc while Rios' men were still there. They attacked and routed the bandits, killing several of Rios' followers, and have rounded up 700 men, many of whom are suspected of complicity in the attack on Laguimanoc. The guilty ones among the 700 men will be picked out and the remainder set at liberty.

One of Rios' lieutenants who was captured said Rios was a direct descendant of God and that it was beyond the power of man to injure him.

The constabulary have also captured one of Rios' mountain strongholds. Four detachments of constabulary are now following the main band of the outlaws.

AGAINST THE MOROS.

Manila, Sept. 8.—Gen. Chaffee has ordered Gen. Sumner, commanding the department of Mindanao, to lead a column against the Maccino Moros. In his order General Chaffee suggests that eight companies of infantry, two troops of cavalry and one battery shall form at camp Vicars, Island of Mindanao. It is expected that the column will move within a week. Most of the attacks upon the American forces have originated in the Maccinio. This movement is to be directed against hostiles, several of whom are enumerated in General Chaffee's order. Gen. Sumner is directed to require the hostiles to give a satisfactory pledge to refrain from aggression in the future. There are several Moro strongholds in the Maccino country. It is not definitely known where the first opposition will be encountered. This will depend upon Gen. Sumner's course, after moving. Gen. Sumner is directed to protect the friendly natives.

CHOLERA IN THE ISLANDS.

San Francisco, Sept. 8.—"A bountiful downpour of rain is the only remedy which will check the cholera epidemic now raging in the Philippines." So said Capt. E. H. Southall, a surgeon of the United States army, who has arrived here on the transport Bufford. Captain Southall was for a time in charge of the cholera hospital in Manila. In speaking of the epidemic, Captain Southall said: "The Americans in the Philippines seem unable to cope with the cholera plague. Despite the rigorous methods used to suppress it the disease seems to spread and increase. It is very difficult to get correct figures of the mortality due to cholera because of the fact that the natives hide the dead and try to keep knowledge of the presence of the disease from the authorities."

Street Railway Grant.

Manila, Sept. 6.—The United States civil commission is holding private hearings in the matter of the proposal to grant an electric street railway franchise in Manila. Two applications for the franchise have already been made and others are expected.

NEWS FROM NORTH

Five Russians Escape From Siberia in an Open Boat.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 9.—The steamship Centennial has arrived from Nome. At the time of her departure there was but one vessel, the United States revenue cutter Thetis, at Nome. The revenue cutters Bear and Manning, the coast survey steamer Patterson, the steamer Heller and the British revenue cutter Sherwater were at Dutch Harbor, August 21, the day the Centennial sailed from that port for Seattle. August 28 the Centennial passed the steamship Senator and two days later the steamship Oregon, both home bound. The latter was then 130 miles north of Unimak Pass. The Centennial's officers say that five Russians employed by the Northwestern Siberian company, to prospect in the Siberian concession territory, deserted, and took passage in an open boat across Behring Strait by way of the Diomede Islands, arriving at Teller City August 23. They claimed to have been dissatisfied with the country and the kind of work they were required to do.

The United States revenue cutter Bear arrived at Nome August 21 from the Arctic, having on board Metelkeop, a Cape Prince of Wales native, who stabbed Eusko, an Esquimo medicine man. The stabbing is said to have been the result of a debauch indulged in by Siberian and Alaskan Indians at Cape Prince of Wales. Eusko was only slightly injured. Metelkeop and his victim were both lodged in jail at Nome, pending a preliminary examination.

Fight in Persian Gulf.

London, Sept. 8.—Information has been received at the admiralty of a sharp fight in the Persian gulf between a boat's crew of the British gunboat Lapwing and a native dhow. A bluejacket was killed and several wounded.

Lobby maintained by schools to which army officers are detailed as teachers discovered to exist.

PLATT'S PLAN.

Gov. Stone Refuses to Talk of It In New York.

New York, Sept. 9.—Gov. Stone, of Pennsylvania, who arrived in the city last night, made a brief statement today relative to his presence here and the coal situation. He said:

"I am here on private business. I expect to return to Harrisburg to-day. I am as anxious to see the strike settled in Pennsylvania as any one can possibly be. I can only repeat what I have said in previous interviews, that if I can be satisfied that the legislature would pass a law that would be constitutional and that would settle the strike and prevent others, I would not hesitate to call it together, but I must be satisfied that such a law can be passed."

In answer to a question the governor said he had no appointment to meet coal operators or any of their representatives in this city. He knew President Baer, of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad, but there was no arrangement that he should meet Mr. Baer, should the latter come to the city to-day to attend an expected conference of coal operators.

Gov. Stone also said that he had no appointment here with either Senator Platt or Gov. O'Dell. When he was questioned about the situation in Wilkesbarre, and as to whether he intended to send more troops there, he replied that he had nothing to say.

The governor was told of a report in circulation which was supposed to account for Senator Platt's prediction that the coal strike would be ended this week. It was to the effect that Senator Platt had knowledge of a plan to have a committee appointed representing New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, the committee to act in an advisory capacity and to suggest legislation for the settling of the strike and prevention of other labor troubles.

Gov. Stone refused to comment on this report.

Governor Stone this afternoon paid a visit to the offices of the United States Steel Corporation.

Strike Leaders Visit Panther Creek

Tamaqua, Pa., Sept. 9.—Although no soldiers were sent out to patrol the Panther Creek Valley to-day, the usual number of men went to work and No. 4 and No. 12 collieries of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation company are running as usual.

Several of the district officers of the United Mine Workers visited the valley last night. They told the men that the strike was virtually won and asked them to stand together until the end. They were received everywhere with enthusiasm and received a promise that, if necessary, the men would stay out until Christmas. The Lehigh Coal & Navigation company shipped 1,000 tons of coal to market yesterday.

Arrested for Riot Murder.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sept. 9.—Martin and John Mahonie were arrested last night charged with being the ringleaders of the riot at Maltby to-day which resulted in the killing of one Italaian and the fatal wounding of another. The prisoners were arraigned before Magistrate Pollock and committed to jail without bail.

Following yesterday's rioting and bloodshed the Wyoming region was unusually quiet to-day. There were no pickets out and no crowds collected about the washeries and mines that are in operation.

Ministers Call for Strike Settlement

Philadelphia, Sept. 9.—At the weekly meeting of the Methodist ministers of this city a resolution was adopted, calling upon Governor Stone, President Baer, of the Reading Company and President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers of America to end the strike in the coal regions.

Government Forced to Use Soft Coal

Washington, Sept. 9.—The contractor who furnishes coal for the war department has notified Chief Clerk Scofield that he no longer can obtain anthracite coal. He said if the department could obtain anthracite he would pay the difference between the contract price and the price the department would have to pay. Officers of the department say they cannot obtain coal and are about to purchase bituminous coal. A local law prohibits black smoke in the district of Columbia and officers of the war department are in some doubt whether the law applies to buildings used by the government. The proposed purchase of bituminous coal by the war department is for buildings leased outside of the state, war and navy building.

STRIKE ENDED

In Two of the West Virginia Coal Fields.

Charleston, W. Va., Sept. 6.—The coal miners' strike in the Kanawha and New River fields, involving 15,000 miners, which has been in existence since June 7, is practically at an end. Each local union is instructed to go back to work on the best terms possible, without regard to the action of any other local.

Several of the largest operators in the New River fields have made terms with their men and will resume on Monday. No concessions have been granted and from the miners' standpoint the strike is a complete failure, the men returning to work at the same rate as before the strike. There is great activity here among the operators getting ready to start up. Evictions will stop now and old men will be given employment where possible. Most of the strikers are happy that it will soon be over, as many went out under protest in the beginning.

Bramwell, W. Va., Sept. 6.—About a thousand more striking miners resumed work to-day in the Norfolk & Western, making a total of 2,500 to resume since yesterday morning. All armed guards have been withdrawn from the coal mine property. Hundreds of miners' families are to-day moving from the little tents on the mountain tops back into the company houses in the narrow valleys from which they were evisted since the strike began.

Many mines are to-day running in full, employing more men than before the strike. Business in this region will be fully resumed by Monday.

REVOLT IN MOROCCO.

London, Sept. 8.—A dispatch from Tangiers says the Sultan of Morocco has ordered that a large army be collected in readines to leave Fez on December 1st. Its destination has not been disclosed.

Recent dispatches from Spain stated that the revolt against the Sultan of Morocco is spreading in an alarming manner and that it may be necessary for the powers to intervene if they wish to preserve the status quo in the country. The revolt is headed by the sultan's brother, Mohammed, who is a pretender to the throne.

Boats Must Go.

Constantinople, Sept. 8.—Russia has refused to accept the declination of the porte to allow four unarmed Russia torpedo boats to pass through the Dardanelles under a commercial flag, and has addressed a note to the Turkish authorities insisting that the boats be allowed to go through. The government, it is understood, will appeal to the powers in the matter.

Steel cruiser Des Moines, one of the finest in the world, will be launched at Quincy, Mass., Sept. 20.

IN THE SOUTH.

President Roosevelt at Chattanooga and the Battle Fields.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 8.—President Roosevelt was elected an honorary member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen to-day. He attended the executive session of the order in the morning, walking from the hotel to the Auditorium, a distance of a few blocks, escorted by Grand Master Sergeant, a committee of the brotherhood and a detachment of Troop B, state guard.

The brotherhood first held its ecutive session, which the President attended. Acting Grand Master Hannahan welcomed the President, stating that attendance at the convention would do a great good to organized labor, not only in this country, but in Canada and other countries as well.

The President returned his thanks for the welcome and said he was glad to be with the brotherhood. He said the Firemen's Brotherhood was the result which naturally comes from the application of the principle of common sense to their work. He said that organized labor never had made an unreasonable request of him and that if it had, he would have denied it. In speaking of the appointment of Grand Master Sargeant, of the brotherhood, to be commissioner-general of immigration, the President said it was one of the most satisfactory appointments to him and to the people he had ever made; that Mr. Sargent had a hard body and not a soft head.

John F. McNamee, of Columbus, O., one of the grand officers and a Democratic member of the legislature, moved that the degree of grand honorary membership be conferred upon President Roosevelt. The motion was referred to the committee on constitution and by-laws, whose recommendation was unanimous that the motion be accepted.

The report of the committee was adopted unanimously by a rising vote, amid cheers.

The President thanked the convention for the compliment paid him and Grand Master Sargent then gave him the password, which admits him to all meetings of the brotherhood.

At this point the brotherhood adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning and the public was admitted to the Auditorium to hear the President's address. While the audience was being seated the band rendered "America," the President and the others in the hall rising.

President Talks to Firemen.

Mayor Chamblis delivered a short address of greeting, in which he welcomed to Chattanooga all the firemen, "whether they come from Canada, Mexico or Oyster Bay." After an address of welcome in behalf of the state by Governor McMillan and an address by Grand Master Sargent, interspersed with music, President Roosevelt was introduced by Acting Grand Master Mannahan. His reception was most enthusiastic, the audience rising to its feet and cheering. When the President addressed the convention as "My brothers," he was cheered again. He said he was glad to be present and joined with the others in extending a cordial welcome to the visitors from Canada and Mexico. He needed no pressing, he said, to come to this meeting.

"I always have, gentlemen, admired greatly the railroad men of the country, and I do not see how any one who believes in the fundamental principles of citizenship can fail to do so.

He compared the railroad men to soldiers who are accustomed to taking risks, acting on their own iditative and obeying orders. In raising his own regiment, he said, he got a number of railroad men. Of course, the first requisite was that a man should know how to ride and how to shoot. Giving them these two qualities he found there was no better group from which soldiers could be drawn than railroad men.

Believes in Organized Labor.

The President said he hoped and believed that the danger of war would be less in the future than it has in the past. "At the opening of the twentieth century we face conditions vastly changed from a century ago. We, as a people, find awaiting us problems which need our best thoughts to solve them." The President referred to the good work accomplished by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen.

"I believe emphatically," he said, "in organized labor. The worth of an organization depends upon its being handled with the courage, the skill, the wisdom, the spirit of fair dealing as between man and man and the wise self-restraint which I am glad to be able to say your brotherhood has shown."

The President spoke of the necessity of work. "I pity the creature who does not work," he said, "at which ever end of the social scale he may regard himself as being." He said the law of work well done secures the successful American life.

Discussing the benefits which have grown out of the organization of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, the President said the brotherhood does much for all firemen, but he firmly believed that the individual fireman, since the growth of the brotherhood, had been more, not less, efficient than he was twenty years ago.

Roosevelt's Creed of Work.

"A great deal can be accomplished," he said, "by working each for all, and all for each, but we must not forget that the first requisite in accomplishing that is that each man should go on and work for others by working for himself.

"I feel that organizations like yours have a tonic effect upon the whole body politic. It is a good thing that there should be a large body of our fellow citizens who exercise the old qualities of courage, daring and resolute, unflinching willingness to meet danger at need, and that there should be a profession whose members must year in and year out display these qualities. I hope to see all our people develop the softer, gentler virtues to an ever-increasing degree but I hope never to see them lose the sterner virtues that make men. The problem of good citizenship is a problem of producing good men and women. All the organizations in the world won't make a coward or a shirk a good engineer or a good fireman, and the best constitution will work but ill, if we have not in the average citizen something that stands as far above intellect as intellect does above mere brute strength—character that is composed of honesty, of courage, and of hard common sense."

Of a Brave Reunited

The President told of his trip over the battlefield of Chickamauga yesterday, and drew a lesson of the heroism shown by the armies of the north and south. The men who composed these armies, he said, possessed the requirements of which good citizens are made. He referred to the inscription on the monument raised by Kentucky to the Union and Confederate soldiers from that state who fell on the battlefield. He read the inscription as follows:

"As we are united in life and they united in death, let one monument perpetuate their deeds, and one people, forgetful of all asperities, forever hold in grateful remembrance all the glories of that terrible conflict which made all men free and retained every star on the nation's flag."

"That is a good sentiment, that is a sentiment by which we can all stand.

"And, oh, my friends, that sentiment has as its underlying spirit, a spirit of brotherhood. I firmly believe in my countrymen, and therefore, I believe that the chief thing necessary in order that they should work together is that they should know one another; that the men north should know the southerners; that the men of one occupation should know the men of another occupation; so we may all realize that the things that divide us are superficial, are unimportant, and that we are and ever must be knit together into one indissoluble mass by common American manhood."

As the President concluded he was roundly cheered.

Unhorsed Cavalry Escort.

President Roosevelt yesterday visited the battlefields of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain, and Orchard Knob. Standing with veterans of both armies, he listened while they described the struggles and pointed out historical spots.

During the ride over one battlefield the President set his cavalry escort such a hot pace that half a dozen of the troopers were unhorsed.

From early morning until late in the evening he was driven from one historic place to another, and the details of the battles were explained to him by men who were participants in the struggles. Last night he attended the First Baptist church.

IN NORTH CAROLINA.

He Speaks to Crowd of 10,000 Persons.

Asheville, N. C., Sept. 9.—Asheville extended a warm greeting to President Roosevelt to-day. Fully ten thousand people occupied the court-house square, where the President addressed them from an improvised stand. The special train arrived here at 9:30 o'clock. The night was passed at Hot Springs, and the run from there to Asheville, this morning, was uneventful. A short stop was made at Marshall, the home of Senator Pritchard, where a large number of people had assembled, The President thanked them for their greeting.

At Asheville he was met by a reception committee of which Charles McNamee was chairman. Mayor Miller, Senator Pritchard and Congressman Moody were among those who greeted the President, the members of the committee being introduced to the President in his car by Senator Pritchard. Carriages were in waiting, and under the escort of Zeb Vance company, Confederate Veterans, carrying battle flags and two companies of state militia and the First Regiment band, the party started for Court House Square. At Battery Park, the school children were assembled on the lawn, and sang "America" as the party passed. President Roosevelt stood in his carriage bareheaded. The city was elaborately decorated and hundreds of people had come in from the country to greet the President. When the President was introduced by Chairman McNamee, he was enthusiastically greeted.

The President spoke of the pleasure it gave him to speak before the monument of the late Senator Vance, which is near the stand. He was glad, he said, to see the people whose forefathers had fought under Marion, glad to be greeted by men who served in the Confederate army. He told of his visit Sunday to the battlefield of Chickamauga, and repeated the declaration that the man would be a poor American who did not come from the scenes commemorating the valiant deeds of those armies, a better American. He told of serving under Wheeler in Cuba, and said that yesterday he met an old man who served in the Confederate army.

"I was one of Wheeler's boys," said the veteran. "So was I," replied the President. "I think it is a good thing," he said, "for an American President to have the chance to travel through the different sections of the country and meet his fellow Americans, in order that he may realize how trivial are the points of unlikeness, and how essential are the points of likeness. A good American is a good American, whether he came from the north, the south, the east or the west."

THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

Paris, Sept. 8.—As the Shah of Persia was returning to his hotel yesterday afternoon a man who claims to be an

THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

Armenian was arrested for trying to approach his majesty's carriage. The prisoner said his only intention was to ask charity.

The Shah of Persia is now on a visit to European cities and is considering a trip across the Atlantic. He is not like his uncle, the late shah, but a modest, well-educated man with clear ideas regarding western civilization.

A FAKE STORY.

No Truth In the Tales That Farmers Abused Teddy, Jr.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 6.—There is no truth in the sensational story that the farmers of South Dakota set their dogs upon young "Teddy" Roosevelt nor have they shown their displeasure in any way.

An especial effort has been made in this vicinity by citizens of all political and religious creed to enforce the game laws. Northwestern railway officials have been here to hunt many times before and they have driven across fields, damaging flax and corn and lare small grain without making any sort of restitution. Eastern sportsmen make it a point to be on the ground ready for action on August 31, and usually so many of them that the farmers have no chance. Populists and Republican farmers alike have posted notices to check hunting on their farms, but these were aimed no more at Teddy than the obscurist hunter who might come here. The farmers simply decided to band together and prohibit all transient hunters, especially Northwestern railway officials, who largely make up young Roosevelt's party, from hunting upon their land. The feeling against the railroad men is strong because they are old offenders.

Last night young Teddy's gun was accidentally discharged and one of the hunting party came near being killed. Several shots passed through his clothing and imbedded themselves under his skin. The result of the party's work yesterday was 153 prairie chickens.

CRETE-A-PIERROT

Sunk by a German Gunboat at Cape Haytien.

Cape Haytien, Hayti, Sept. 8.—The gunboat Crete-a-Pierrot, which was in the service of the Firminist party, has been sunk at the entrance of the harbor of Gonaives by the German gunboat Panther.

The Panther arrived here September 5, and received instructions from the German government to capture the Crete-a-Pierrot. She left at once for Gonaivas, the seat of the Firminist government. The Panther found the Crete-a-Pierrot in the harbor of Gonaivas and the commander of the gunboat informed Admiral Killick on the Crete-a-Pierrot that he must remove his crew and surrender his vessel in five minutes' time. Admiral Killick asked that this time be extended to fifteen minutes. This request was granted on condition that the arms and ammunition on board the Crete-a-Pierrot should be abandoned when her crew left her.

The crew of the Crete-a-Pierrot left that vessel amid great disorder. At the end of fifteen minutes the Panther sent a small boat carrying an officer and twenty sailors, who were to take possession of the Firminist gunboat. When these men had arrived at a point about thirty yards from the Crete-a-Pierrot, flames were seen to break out on board of her. She had been fired by her crew before they left her. The Panther then fired on the Crete-a-Pierrot until she was completely immersed. Thirty shots all told were fired.

There is much feeling here against the Firminists and their cause is considered to be a bad one. Soldiers are leaving here to attack St. Marc. Port-au-Prince is calm.

The Crete-a-Pierrot was a steel, screw vessel, of 950 tons displacement. She was armed with one 6.2-inch gun, one 4.7-inch gun, four 3.9-inch guns, two Maxim machine guns, and four Nordenfeld machine guns.

The Crete-a-Pierrot was formerly in the service of the Haytien government and Admiral Killick was commander of the Haytien fleet. June 27 of this year Admiral Killick disembarked troops from the Crete-a-Pierrot to support General Firmin, ex-Haytien minister at Paris, and one of the candidates for the presidency of the republic, and after refusing to recognize the constituted authorities he threatened to bombard Cape Haytien. The consular corps protested against such action being taken, but their effort failed of success, for a few days later the admiral did bombard Cape Haytien, although little damage was done by the Crete-a-Pierrot's fire. Since June 27 the Crete-a Pierrot has been operating in the interests of General Firmin. The Haytien government disavowed the action of Admiral Killick in bombarding Cape Haytien and ordered his arrest.

The Panther is a steel cruising vessel of 977 tons. She was built at Danzig in 1901 and is 206 feet long. She is armed with eight 3.4 inch quick-firing guns, six 1.4 inch and two machine guns. The Panther left Germany July 29 for the Carribean sea. Captain Scheder, the newly appointed commodore on the American station, had an audience with Emperor William to receive special instructions before starting for his post on the Panther.

The present revolution in Hayti started in the month of April of this year and General Tiresias Simon Sam, president of the Haytien republic, resigned his office, and left the island in May. For the last two months American interests in Hayti have been looked after by the United States gunboat Machias, Commander McCrea. It recently developed that at least six European nations had confided the protection of their interests in Hayti wholly to the United States naval force in Haytien waters. Admiral Killick recently declared Cape Haytien to be blockaded, but this blockade was admitted to be inefficient and was abandoned by the admiral after Commander McCrea had made certain representations to him concerning it. In a letter to the Firminist admiral, Commander McCrea informed him that he was charged with the protection of British, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Russian and Cuban interests, as well as those of the United States, and that he would prevent a second bombardment of Cape Haytien without due notice.

In reply to this letter Admiral Killick wrote Commander McCrea promising to observe the usages of civilized warfare in case it became necessary to back with his guns the military forces operating near Cape Haytien, and called his attention to a decree ordering the port of Cape Haytien in a state of blockade. Commander McCrea communicated the fact of the blockade of Cape Haytien to the foreign consuls there and advised them to make a formal protest which they did. It then became apparent that the blockade was ineffectual, as an American schooner had come in reporting no blockade. When this fact had been established, Commander McCrea proceeded to Cagnette, found the Crete-a-Pierrot in that port and sent Admiral Killick a letter in which he said that the government of the United States considered the blockade of Cape Haytien ineffective even as a de facto blockade, and that the United States denied him, Admiral Killick, the right to search or visit any American or foreign vessel attempting entrance to the harbor of Cape Haytien.

To this communication Admiral Killick replied that he appreciated the conditions and admitted the inefficiency of the blockade which he abandoned.

The blockade incident was thus closed and the Machias sailed August 30 from Gonaives for Boston.

The Crete-a-Pierrot stopped the German steamer Markomannia, sent an armed force on board and took possession of the war munitions she carried after Commander McCrea had told Admiral Killick that he had no right to visit or search any foreign vessel attempting to enter Cape Haytien, and after the admiral had admitted his blockade to be ineffectual.

There are three candidates for the presidency of Hayti, Calisthenes Fouchard, Seneque Monplaisir Pierre and M. Firmin. The Firminists have been active, and in some cases successful in their engagements with the forces of the provisional government, under the command of Gen. Alexis Nord, minister of war under the provisional government.

M. Firmin is considered by many people to have the best chance of gaining the presidency. In 1889 he was minister of finance and foreign affairs in the cabinet of President Hyppolite. He directed the negotiations with Admiral Gherardi, who had been sent by the Washington government to try to obtain a lease of the Mole St. Nicholas, and he succeeded in showing that the constitution of Hayti forbade the alienation of any portion of territory of the republic.

Under President Sam in 1897, M. Firmin was also minister of finance and general affairs, and in 1900 minister of Hayti to France where he was decorated with the ribbon of the Legion of Honor.

Hayti Does Not Resent Action.

Berlin, Sept. 8.—The German foreign office informs the Associated Press that the Haytien provisional government has communicated to Germany that Hayti regarded the Firminist gunboat Crete-a-Pierrot as a pirate and that the interests of Hayti were untouched by the action of the German gunboat Panther in sinking the Crete-a-Pierrot at the entrance of the harbor of Gonaives.

German Report of the Affair.

Berlin, Sept. 8.—The marine ministry has given out the following official report of the sinking of the Firminist gunboat Crete-a-Pierrot:

"Captain Rekermann, of the Panther, had received orders to capture the Crete-a-Pierrot. The Panther went there from Port-au-Prince to Goanivas, where it completely surprised the Crete-a-Pierrot. The German commandant sent the following ultimatum:

"'Strike your colors within fifteen minutes and disembark from your ship without undertaking any defensive measures whatever otherwise an immediate attack will follow.'

"The Panther had already cleared for action. The Crete-a-Pierrot hauled down her flag within the allotted time and the crew disembarked. The Panther then intended to take the Crete-a-Pierrot in tow, but an explosion of her after powder magazine soon occurred which was evidently effected by the Crete-a-Pierrot's crew. The explosion destroyed her stern and set the vessel on fire, rendering taking her in tow impossible, especially as further explosions followed. As this was regarded as a hostile act and as the guns afore were still in condition the Panther captain caused the forward magazine to be exploded through a cannonade. After this exploded the Crete-a-Pierrot broke up and sank. The admiral was on board with the rebels.

"Goanivas is in the hands of the rebels."

American Officers Report.

Washington, Sept. 8.—As was expected, Mr. Powell, the United States minister to Hayti, reported promptly to the state department the sinking of the Haytien gunboat Crete-a-Pierrot, by the German gunboat Panther. Both of the minister's dispatches are dated yesterday at Port-au-Prince. In the first dispatch the minister said it was reported that the Panther had called upon Killick to surrender; that he had refused, and that the Panther had sunk the Crete-a-Pierrot and all the crew had been lost. The second and later dispatch corrected the statement as to the crew, saying that they had escaped. The minister promised to make an extended report by mail.

The navy department was also informed of the event in the following dispatch received from Commander McLean, in command of the United States cruiser Cincinnati:

"Port-au-Prince, Sept. 8.

"Secretary Navy, Washington:

"German gunboat Panther sunk Crete-a-Perrot at Gonaives. Crew escaped. The Panther returned to Port-au-Prince.

(Signed) "M'LEAN."

As matters stand, there is nothing to be done by the state department at this juncture. The officials have not changed their view that the incident was one between the German and Haytient governments, and that it was not our business.

GERMAN ARMY.

Force of 92,000 Men Playing the Game of War.

Frankfort-on-the-Oder, Sept. 8.—In preparation for the autumn maneuvers which begin Tuesday, 92,000 troops are spreading over the countryside in two armies; one is marching to the eastward from here by various parallel roads, while the other is marching westward from Posen.

The general staff, which is the brains of the German military organization, once a year puts opposing armies into the field under what would be the probable conditions in war, and notes the result, especially in the higher question of strategy. Each regiment and division is exercised frequently in minor maneuvers in all kinds of weather and under all kinds of topographical conditions; but the grand maneuvers in which the entire corps is engaged take place one year in one part of the empire and the next year in some other location and are for the working out of fresh combinations on a great scale. The operations now beginning will be extended over a territory which is, roughly speaking, 50 miles wide and fifty miles long. The hostile army, the "blues," is popularly assumed to be Russian. It is believed to have penetrated the frontier and to be advancing. It is composed of the Fifth corps and fractions of other corps, the whole somewhat less than 50,000 men strong, of which 25,000 are infantry, 17,000 cavalry, and which comprises four regiments of field artillery, detachments of horse artillery, machine guns, balloonists, pioneers, telegraphists and a commissary department. The advance of the blues is presumed to have crossed a line marked by the river Obra, a tributary to the Warthe, and to be seeking to gain the left bank of the Oder and possession of the railroad junction at Frankfort-on-Oder.

The defending army, known as the "reds," is made up of the Third army corps and the first division of guards. It is somewhat more than 40,000 strong and is composed of 28,000 infantrymen, 11,000 cavalry, five regiments of artillery and the usual complements of aeronauts, telegraphists and pioneers.

The cavalry outposts of the two armies are to come in touch Tuesday morning between Maseritz, Schwiebus and Beutschen. This is all the general staff, for the present, permits outsiders to know. Strategical movements and four days' fighting with blank cartridges are to follow under the observation of Emperor William and of the most gifted military commanders of Germany and foreign officers of distinction from Italy, Austria, Great Britain, Russia and the United States. The British group alone include Earl Roberts, Lieutenant General Kelly-Kennedy, Gen. French and Gen. Ian Hamilton.

These maneuvers, in the purview of the general staff, are only a segment of vast combinations that engage the whole army in imaginary action. It is probable that in the calculations of the general staff the forces engaged in the maneuvers are in contact with each other and the forces on either flank, are working co-ordinately with armies on paper that have an objective which has not been revealed to visitors or correspondents. The chief value of the maneuvers, therefore lies in a consideration which is only perceived by the board of strategists at the top of the general staff, while no foreign visitors, not even those of the first rank, will see the full meaning of the operations. Their professional interest will be engaged in witnessing large bodies of troops handled in the field.

The German officers taking part in the maneuvers are very much in earnest. The operations are no pleasure trip for them, but a time to test their judgment and skill in executing details in the field, and their standing with their superiors and their promotion depend upon their own conduct and that of the men whom they have trained, but under conditions quite different from the barrack room and the parade ground.

KILLED IN THE ALPS.

Vienna, Sept. 9.—There were three fatal Alpine accidents last Sunday. Three members of the Vienna Social and Touring club, while ascending the Rax Alps, lost their way. Two of the climbers fell a distance of six hundred feet and were killed. The third member of the party, who survived, was obliged to stand upright upon a narrow ledge of rock from noon of Sunday until 10 o'clock Monday morning, when he was rescued.

A maker of musical instruments, while on a climbing expedition, fell and broke his neck on the Klestergesteig, near Vienna.

The death record on the Rax Alps for the present season has now reached the total of thirty-two persons.

Earthquake in France.

Pau, Department of Basse-Pyrenees, France, Sept. 8.—A strong earthquake shock, lasting six seconds, was felt here at 2:30 this morning.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

Weak Men Cured Free

Send Name and Address To-Day. You Can Have It Free and Be Strong and Vigorous for Life.

INSURES LOVE AND A HAPPY HOME.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and

PUBLIC DEBT.

Surplus of Nearly Six Millions for August.

Washington, Sept. 3.—The monthly statement of the government receipts and expenditures shows that for the month of August the total receipts were $48,605,812, as follows:

Customs $26,582,231, increase as compared with August, 1901, about $5,100,000.

Internal revenue $17,525,368, decrease, $4,500,000.

Miscellaneous $4,498,213, increase, $2,600,000.

The expenditures for the month were $48,113,610, leaving a surplus for the month of $5,492,202. The expenditures on account of the war department during the month were $10,570,387, increase $1,420,000. On account of the navy, $6,032,856, increase $600,000.

Washington, Sept. 3.—The monthly statement of the public debt issued to-day shows that at the close of business August 30, 1902, the debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to $967,091,321, a decrease for the month of $5,818,646. This decrease is principally accounted for by a corresponding increase in the cash on hand.

The debt is recapitulated as follows:

Interest bearing debt, $931,070,340; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,257,490; debt bearing no interest, $34,763,491; total, $1,326,082,821. This amount however, does not include certificates and treasury notes outstanding, amounting to $345,876,089, which are offset by an equal amount of cash on hand held for their redemption.

The cash in treasury is classified as follows:

Gold reserve fund, $150,000,000; trust funds, $345,876,089; general fund, $168,785,421; in national bank depositories, $125,382,169; totals, $1,250,042,680, against which there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to $930,552,179, leaving a cash balance on hand of $319,491,500.

The monthly circulation statement issued by the comptroller of the currency shows that at the close of business August 30, 1902, the total circulation of national bank notes was $361,282,691, an increase for the year of $3,863,536, and an increase for the month of $2,298,507.

The circulation based on United States bonds amounted to $319,407,587, a decrease for the year of $8,998,764, and an increase for the month of $2,792,820. The circulation secured by lawful money aggregated $41,785,104, an increase for the year of $12,862,300, and a decrease for the month of $494,348. The amount of United States registered bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes was $322,941,680, and to secure public deposits, $124,667,150.

Washington, Sept. 3.—The monthly statement of the coinage executed at the mints of the United States during August shows a total of $10,487,110, as follows: Gold, $8,040,000; silver, $2,236,000; minor coins, $211,110.

CONGRATULATIONS.

Washington, Sept. 4.—Messages of congratulation over the escape of the President from his accident yesterday, have begun to come to the state department from abroad. One of the first was the following from Emperor William of Germany:

"Posen, Sept. 4.—President, Washington:

"With all Americans, I praise Providence that saved your life from the terrible accident. (Signed.)

"WILLIAM I. R."

Minister Wu called in person at the state department early to-day to inquire of Acting Secretary Adee whether any ill consequence had followed yesterday's accident and also to extend his congratulations to the President.

Denver, Sept. 4.—The National Association of Letter Carriers, which is holding its annual convention in this city, sent a telegram to President Roosevelt congratulating him upon his escape from serious injury in the accident at Pittsfield, Mass. The convention has postponed the election of officers and all other important business until to-morrow.

President Roosevelt has received from King Edward a message congratulating him upon his escape from serious injury in the accident of Wednesday night. A similar message has been received from President Diaz of Mexico.

The message sent by King Edward to the President is as follows:

"London, Sept. 5, 1902.

"To the President of the United States.

"The news of the accident caused me the deepest concern. I earnestly trust to receive further assurances that it has not resulted in serious consequences to yourself. (Signed)

"EDWARD REX."

Havana, Sept. 6.—The house of representatives has sent the following message to President Roosevelt:

"The house expresses the satisfaction which it feels that the life of the illustrious combatant of the hills of Santiago and the generous defender of reciprocity and the prosperity of Cuba has been saved from the great danger which threatened it. (Signed)

"PELAYO GARCIA,

"President of the House."

THE BROOKLYN'S ACCIDENT

Washington, Sept. 4.—Acting Secretary of the Navy Darling has received the following telegram from Rear Admiral J. B. Coghan, second in command of the North Atlantic station, giving a report of the accident which befell his flagship, the cruiser Brooklyn, in Buzzard's Bay, yesterday:

"New Bedford, Mass., Sept. 3.—Secretary of the Navy, Washington:

"While withdrawing from maneuver attack here to-day Brooklyn struck and ran over an unmarked obstruction. Examination of ship show that about six frames under A98 and A90 are bent inward, inner bottom plates bulged, and compartment making some water; also under No. 1 fire room, port side frames bent inward from six inches at 35 to 0 at frame 59, but only making little water at frame 37; bearings taken and position accurately determined every moment. Do not consider blame attaches to any person concerned. Recommend that ship go to navy yard for docking and examination. Have ordered investigation and informed commander-in-chief. Shall proceed to Block Island and if he (Admiral Higginson) cannot be found, will go to Tompkinsville for orders.

(Signed.) "COGHLAN."

MARCUS ISLAND.

Washington, Sept. 6.—Acting Secretary Adee has been informed by the Japanese legation here that Cap. Rosehill, who undertook to lay claim to Marcus Island and take possession, arrived at that island on July 30, last. He was met there by a Japanese warship, the commander of which handed to him the letters addressed by the state department, pointing out the advisability of his avoiding any forcible demonstration to support his claim. The captain accepted these letters as sufficient, and left the island about a week later. He has not lost any right he might have had, according to the state department officials, and if he has any just claim, it may be pursued to a conclusion in the usual diplomatic channels.

FORWOOD'S RETIREMENT.

Washington, Sept. 6.—Brigadier General Wm. H. Forwood, surgeon general of the army, closed his active military career to-day by operation of law on account of age. He will be relieved of his duties at the head of the medical department of the army Monday morning by Brigadier General Robert M. O'Reilly, who was appointed by the president surgeon general several weeks ago in anticipation of General Forwood's retirement. General O'Reilly was recently in charge of the medical department corps of the department of California, and has just completed a tour of inspection of the medical military posts between San Francisco and this city. He was the official White House physician during the two terms of President Cleveland.

INCREASING AGE.

Average Life of Americans Is Steadily Growing Longer

Washington, Sept. 5.—The census bureau has issued a statement showing the increasing age of the population from decade to decade. The statement gives the results of computing the median instead of the average age. The median is such an age that half the population is under it and half over it.

The median age of the total population in 1900 was 22.8, as compared with 21.9 in 1890. The median age of the white population in the last census year was 23.4, and the colored, including negroes, Indians and Mongolians, was 19.7, while in 1890 the white population was 22.4 and the colored 18.3.

The report shows there was an increase in the median age of the white population during each decade from 1810 to 1900, amounting in the ninety years to 7.4 years, or an average amount of about five-sixth of a year in a decade. The median age of the colored population increased after 1830, but with less regularity. The median age of the colored population increased three years in the 70-year period, from 1830 to 1900, or only about half as fast as that of the whites. But during the last twenty years of the century the increase of the two groups has been substantially the same, 1.9 years for the colored and two years for the white. The statement concludes as follows:

"Many complex influences have cooperated in producing as a resultant this steady change in the age composition of the population. Three may be mentioned, the rapid progress of medical and sanitary science, which has tended to increase the average length of life; the decrease in the relative number of children born, which has made the earlier age periods less preponderant numerically in the total population; and the influx, especially since 1840, of great numbers of adult immigrants, increasing the number in the older age periods. The difference between the white and colored population is doubtless due to the fact that the influences have wrought more powerfully upon the white race than upon the colored."

PENSION DECISION.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 6.—Veterans of the civil war who served in the Confederate army prior to their enlistment in the United States army will be disappointed over a decision of the commissioner of pensions relating to the payment of pensions. According to this ruling these pensions will be paid for the time the claims are filed after July 1, 1902, and not from the time when they were first filed.

Some of these claims have been on file in the pension office for years, and the decision of the commissioner will save the government between $5,000,000 and $10,000,000 in arrearages if his decision is not overturned.

In 1890 Congress passed a law authorizing the payment of pensions to veterans of this class, but immediately a ruling was made by the commissioner of pensions which nullified that feature of the law. He held service in the Confederate army was a bar to the payment of pensions to old soldiers even if they afterwards entered the Union army.

Congress at its last session adopted a resolution providing for pensions for soldiers of this class. It was signed by President Roosevelt July 1 last. Immediately the question arose as to whether these claims should be allowed from the time of the original filing in 1890 and since then, or from the date they were filed after the resolution was signed by the President.

TRADE AGREEMENT.

Washington, Sept. 6.—The President has proclaimed an agreement entered into with the government of France on August 22 last extending an important trade advantage to the Island of Porto Rico by the admission of coffee produced in that island to the French markets at a minimum tariff rate. This was accomplished by a special agreement made between Acting Secretary Adee for the United States, and M. de Margerie, charge d'affairs for the government of France here. This agreement in turn amends the commercial arrangement of May 28, 1898, which was the first drawn under the terms of the reciprocity section of the Dingley act. That arrangement applied only to France and to the United States proper and the amendment just entered into extends it on the one side to Algeria and on the other to the Island of Porto Rico as to the general features of the tariff schedules affected, while as to Porto Rican coffee it is provided that it shall enter at the minimum French tariff rate until February 23, 1903, by which date it is expected that a further extension can be arranged.

COAST DEFENSES.

Washington, Sept. 5.—Lieut. Gen. Miles intends to make an inspection of the artillery defenses along the Pacific coast before embarking for the Philippines. The date for the general's departure from Washington for the west is still undetermined, but it is now the impression that in view of the special meeting of the board of ordnance and fortification, and a number of other matters which General Miles desires to close up before leaving the capital, he will not be able to leave Washington next Wednesday, the 9th inst., as was expected, but instead will time his departure so as to sail on the transport Crook, which is scheduled to leave San Francisco for Manila on the 30th.

The general for some time has cherished a desire personally to inspect the defenses along the Pacific, and if time will admit, he will make quite an extensive tour through Washington, Oregon and California. The artillery defenses on the Pacific coast are divided into four districts, the District of San Diego, the district of San Francisco, District of Puget Sound, and District of the Columbia.

WRIGHT'S SUGGESTIONS.

Washington, Sept. 3.—The report of Carroll D. Wright, the commissioner of labor, on the anthracite coal strike, was made public to-day. Commissioner Wright finds that there is no confidence existing between the employes and their employers. This he believes is one of the chief causes of the difference between the operators and miners. Commissioner Wright suggests that it would be reasonable and just for the operators to concede at once a nine-hour day for a period of six months as an experiment. He suggests that there should be organized a joint committee on conciliation, composed of representatives of the operators and of a new union for anthracite employes, to which all grievances should be referred for investigation, and that their decision should be final and binding upon all parties, and that there should be no interference with non-union men.

The Topeka Injured.

Washington, Sept. 6.—A Post special from Newport News, Va., says a tug of the New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk fleet ran into the United States gunboat Topeka there yesterday and stove a large hole in her port bow just above the water line. It is said the steering gear of the tug was out of order. The Topeka left yesterday afternoon under her own steam for the Norfolk navy yard.

Action begun in California against the raisin combine under the Sherman anti-trust law.

Radway's Pills

Purely Vegetable, Mild and Reliable. Cure all Disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels.

Sick Headache, Biliousness, Indigestion, Torpid Liver, Dizzy Feelings, Dyspepsia.

One or two of Radway's Pills, taken daily by those subject to bilious pains and torpidity of the liver, will keep the system regular and secure healthy digestion.

Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail.

RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm Street, New York.

CAMP ROOSEVELT.

It Will Occupy the White Lot at the G. A. R. National Encampment.

Washington, Sept. 8.—Camp Roosevelt, which will be located on the white lot south of the executive mansion, is to represent a great military post during the coming encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. It is ideally located for this purpose. Believing that this will be the largest gathering of old soldiers in the history of the Grand Army of the Republic, the reunion committee has made elaborate preparations for entertaining them.

In the center of Camp Roosevelt a platform and staff will be erected. There will be five large tents upon the grounds for the use of the armies and the former prisoners of war. About the ellipse will be stationed twenty-five tents for the regular infantry corps. In addition to these will be tents for the cavalry corps, one for the engineers, telegraph and signal corps, one for the navy, one for the colored troops of the division of the Mississippi, one for the provisional corps of the Army of the Cumberland, one for the Sons of Veterans and one for the Spanish war veterans. With each corps headquarters will be four or five other tents for reunions of divisions, brigades, regiments and other organizations.

On the southern side of the ellipse there will be one large tent, capable of holding 4,000 people, which will be known as the Grant tent. It is hoped this will be sufficient for the largest gatherings. On the east side of the ellipse will be the Meade tent, which will hold about 2,000 people. On the west side will be a companion tent, dedicated to General Sherman. Near the north entrance are to be two tents, which will hold about 1,000 each, to be known as the Thomas and the Sheridan tents. These will all be well lighted with arc lights and will have platforms, besides seats and benches for the audience. Conspicuous in front of each tent will be the well-known badge of each corps.

The tents for the Sons of Veterans are just outside of the ellipse, and quarters provide for 1,000 members of the organization, who will be fully uniformed and equipped, and who will furnish the garrison for Camp Roosevelt.

CASE OF MENTAL STRAIN.

Washington, Sept. 5.—An example of the mental havoc wrought by extreme exposure and privation is furnished by the case of Capt. Jos. Maxfield, of the signal corps, who, for about six months, has been in charge of the army's signal work in Alaska. In the early spring Captain Maxfield left Valdez and traveled 300 miles to the north to look over the ground and outline the work to be performed by the signal corps during the summer. Then, with but a single Indian guide for a companion, the captain started back by boat. He endured terrible privations and suffering before he finally arrived. A few days ago, the war department received a telegram stating that Capt. Maxfield was beset with an hallucination that there was a conspiracy directed against his life, and it was suggested that the officer should be returned to the United States as soon as possible. Orders were forwarded from the war department directing Capt. Maxfield to return to his home to recuperate from what, it is hoped, is only a temporary lapse of his mental faculties. The signal corps has not enough officers for the work in Alaska and the loss of Capt. Maxfield is much regretted.

MATTER OF SURPRISE.

Washington, Sept. 3.—The officials of the navy department are surprised at the amount of criticism which has been aroused by the visit of the Duchess of Marlborough. Assistant Secretary of War Sanger and a party to Rear Admiral Higginson aboard his flagship, the Kearsarge. It is not the understanding among the officials here that Admiral Higginson invited the party to come aboard, although they see no reason why he should not have extended an invitation, as the visit was made during the "period of preparation" and not during the time when the attacking movement of the fleet had begun. Moreover, they point to precedents, cases where hospitalities and courtesies were extended to persons outside the service during actual war. When the Oregon was at Guantanamo, a large party of Red Cross nurses, among them Miss Chandler, a daughter of Senator Chandler, was taken aboard and entertained, and given a respite from the cramped quarters and the monotony of a hospital ship. There has not been, and is not apt to be, any inquiry from the navy department of Admiral Higginson concerning the matter.

New Monitor Delivered.

Washington, Sept. 9.—The Navy department is notified that the monitor Arkansas, built by the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, has been delivered to the government at Norfolk. She will be put in commission in a few days. Her first commander will be Commander Chas. E. Vreeland, recently a member of the board of inspection and survey.

For Wireless Telegraph Experiments

Washington, Sept. 9.—Commander John A. H. Nickels, commander of the gunboat Topeka, which has just returned to the United States from duty in Hayti and Venzuela, has consulted officials of the navy department in regard to the fitting out of his ship for wireless telegraph experiments in Chesapeake Bay.

THE NEELY CASE.

New York, Sept. 6.—Edward K. Jones, the special assistant attorney general engaged by the United States to conduct proceedings against Chas. F. W. Neely and other officers and employes of the United States government in Cuba, is quoted to-day to the effect that the representations by Neely that the Cuban government had decided to abandon its claim for the recovery of moneys charged to have been embezzled was entirely erroneous. Mr. Jones furthermore said that, on the contrary, the Cuban government, in conjunction with the government of the United States, intended to proceed with the most active measures against Neely to compel restitution of the funds and that the amnesty guaranteed by the Cuban government related only to the criminal offence, and relieved Neely merely of the consequences of his conviction of the crime of which he was charged, and that it did not in any way affect his liability to restore the funds.

Noted Author Dead.

New York, Sept. 3.—Edward Eggleston, the author, died at Jones Lock, Lake George, to-day.

New schedule providing running time of seventy-minutes between New York and Philadelphia to be put into effect.

VICTORY IN MAINE.

An Enormous Republican Majority for an Off Year.

Portland, Me., Sept. 9.—Maine rolled up a big off-year plurality for the Republicans in yesterday's election, it approximating 29,000, in comparison with 12,600 for the average off-years. Complete returns will be very late, owing to the remoteness of many towns. Figures from 240 cities and towns give Hill, Rep., 40,962; Gould, Dem., 24,998. The same towns two years ago gave Hill, Rep., 47,431; Lord, Dem., 27,754.

The legislature, while as usual strongly Republican, will have an uncommon number of Democratic members, some of the strongest Republican towns of the state electing representatives of that party. The senate will have one Democrat in 31 members, L. M. Staples, of Knox county.

In the First congressional district, Congressman Ames L. Allen, Rep., was re-elected over Dr. Seth C. Gordon, of Portland, Dem., and Fred E. Irish, Socialist, with a plurality of about 5,500, as against a plurality of 7,000 two years ago. Mr. Allen, who succeeded Thomas B. Reed, for whom he was secretary, ran behind his ticket in York and Cumberland counties. Dr. Gordon's personal popularity contributed to this result. An incident was the increase in the Socialist vote, increasing from 70 two years ago to 300 this year in Portland alone.

In the Fourth district, owing to its great area, the returns will not be completed until late to-day, but the estimate is that Congressman Llewellyn Powers, Rep., has been re-elected by a plurality of 7,000 over Thomas White, Dem.

In the Third district Congressman E. C. Burleigh got the Prohibitionist vote and ran slightly ahead of his ticket in defeating E. H. Henson, the Democrat.

In the Second district Congressman C. A. Littlefield had no difficulty in defeating his Democrat opponent, running well ahead of his ticket.

The city and county contests nearly all presented features, but the most interesting was that in Cumberland county, of which the late Rev. Samuel Pearson was sheriff. The shrivality fight to-day was won by Peanell, the Democrat, by 1,000 in Portland and nearly 2,000 in the county.

Chairman Simpson, of the Republican state committee, last night sent a message to the President saying:

"Maine has gone Republican as it once went for Governor Kent. We have carried the state by a plurality of 25,000. Have elected the entire delegation in congress by a large majority. Have chosen every senator with one exception, and nearly, if not quite, four-fifths of the legislature. The Pine Tree State endorses your administration with no uncertain meaning."

A similar message was sent to Senator Hanna, reading: "Maine has shown her appreciation of the Republican policies, which have given to our country a prosperity unequaled in the history of the world."

Congressman Burleigh sent a message announcing the result to Chairman Babcock, of the Republican congressional committee. He said that the average off-year Republican plurality has been 12,000.

M'KINLEY'S DEATH.

Columbus, O., Sept. 9.—Gov. Nash issued the following proclamation this morning:

"Next Sunday, September 14, will be the first anniversary of the death of President McKinley. Many churches of all denominations throughout the country have voluntarily started a movement to hold memorial services at their regular places of worship in remembrance of the late President.

"I desire to call your attention to this fact and to express the earnest wish that the people of Ohio will join in this movement, making it worthy of the splendid life and work of the late President."

AN AGED POET.

London, Sept. 8.—Philip James Bailey, the noted poet, author of the classic poem "Festus," which was published in 1839 and which was regarded by Lytton, Tennyson, Thackeray and others as one of the great poems of all time, is dead at his home in Nottingham, aged 86 years.

Mr. Bailey belonged to a pre-Victorian age, and there were few persons in England or America but believed that he had long since passed away. The poet put all the genius of a lifetime into his one work, polishing the lines, changing the conceptions here and there, and adding voluminously to the text up to a comparatively few years ago. In 1889 a jubilee edition, considerably expanded, presents the poem in its ultimate form.

"Festus" appeared in 1839. It was published anonymously at first, and its unknown author was hailed by the best English critics as the fellow of Milton and Goethe. Tennyson said of it, "I can scarcely trust myself to say how much I admire it, for fear of falling into extravagance." The poem ran through numerous editions rapidly. In 1889 eleven editions had appeared in England, and in 1877 thirty editions had already been published in the United States.

Bailey was born at Nottingham in 1816. His father was an editor, who sent his brilliant son to Glasgow for an education, but he left the university without a degree to take up the law. He soon abandoned his studies, however, for poetry. For a long time he lived in Jersey, but in 1885 he removed to England, and in 1892 to his birthplace, and spend it in old age. He retained his clarity of mind in a remarkable degree, but was singularly retiring and diffident —a trait which accounted for the fact that he was so little known personally to the public. His wife died in 1896.

RIO GRANDE BRIDGE.

San Antonio, Tex., Sept. 8.—After four years of diplomatic correspondence between the United States and Mexican governments the litigation involving the international bridges at Laredo and Eagle Pass has been settled. Under a decree of the United States court the bondholders had been awarded possession of the two bridges but the bridge companies contended that the decree only applied to the half on the American side. The bondholders are now given complete possession of the two structures, a special permit having been granted by President Diaz for Americans to own the part of the property in Mexico.

MAJOR GARDENER.

San Francisco, Sept. 8.—Major Cornelius Gardner, who reported that the "water cure" and other forms of torture were used by American soldiers against rebellious natives in the Philippines, has arrived here on the transport Buford. The report was made in 1901, while the major was civil governor of the province of Tayabas.

"I do not know that I am to be called to Washington," said Major Gardner, "I will report to the military headquarters here at once."

STOPPING A CUT-OFF.

St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 6.—The ravages of the Missouri river, just north of this city, on large tracts of fertile bottom lands has reached such an alarming stage that a fleet of government steamers and barges have been brought into requisition for immediate action against the erratic currents. A sand bar, rapidly being enlarged, is forming in such a manner that the main channel of the Missouri river at this point is being diverted to the Kansas side. The government engineers say if this continues, the river eventually will cut a new channel, leaving St. Joseph and a steel railway bridge costing half a million dollards, high and dry.

NATIONAL HEALTH.

That of the United States the Best in the World.

Washington, Sept. 8.—The weekly health reports of the Marine Hospital service show the health of the United States to be the best of any country in the world. In the United States a few cases of yellow fever, diphtheria, typhoid fever or smallpox come near creating a panic, yet there are no epidemics in this country, and there have been none in many years.

The tables for foreign countries give figures which are simply astounding. For instance, in Tien Tsin, China, for the single month between June 7 and July 7, there were 914 cases of cholera, and 659 deaths from the disease. Of course this does not represent the complete record of deaths and cases, for in a country like China it is impossible to obtain complete health records. For the six months ending June 12 no fewer than 10,000 deaths from cholera were reported from Kweilam, China, and from Pinglo 3,000 deaths were reported. In Egypt the different provinces report from four to five hundred deaths from cholera each; from Japan Formoso reports 1,516 deaths from the same disease for the six months ending July 3, and all through Japan the disease seems, from the figures, to be almost epidemic, with the mortality simply frightful.

Yellow fever is epidemic in a few of the cities of Mexico, but no figures are obtainable, and it is within bounds. Nowhere else in the world is the disease epidemic, and for that the United States may be thanked for the stamping out of the breeding place of yellow fever in Havana, from which port it has heretofore been transported to all of the tropical ports of the world. Plague, however, is widely scattered over the surface of the earth, being present in Australia, Brazil, China (in epidemic form), France, the Hawaiian Islands, India (epidemic in some presidencies), Japan, Madagascar, Russia, Spain, South Africa, Turkey, Argentina and in scattering cases in other countries. So widespread is plague, although epidemic in but few countries, that it is giving the American health authorities a great deal of trouble. Strict quarantine regulations are enforced against all ports where plague is present, and in addition to that the government health experts are lending their knowledge toward stamping out the disease. In South Africa, for instance, control of the disease among the British soldiers was reached by the adoption of American methods, although the British medical men have had a great deal more experience with the disease than have the Americans. When plague broke out in Glasgow two years ago, the Marine hospital service was called upon for advice, and the adoption of American methods had much to do with the short life of the disease in that city.

SPECIAL SESSION.

Of the Pennsylvania Legislature May Be Called.

Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 4.—Governor Stone was waited upon by a committee from the executive board of railway employes of Pennsylvania this afternoon and requested to take steps to bring about a settlement of the strike in the anthracite coal regions, and if necessary to call an extra session of the legislature for the enactment for a compulsory arbitration law. The committee presented a signed statement setting forth that the strike is causing much distress among the anthracite miners and their families, hardship to millions of people, and proving disastrous to the business interests of the state. The committee stated that railroad employes depend upon the coal traffic for four-fifths of their living, and that they were not making as good wages as before the strike. He said the board was preparing a bill which its members believe would end the strike and prevent strikes in the future if it should become a law.

Governor Stone replied that if, by calling a special session of the legislature, a law could be passed to settle this strike and prevent others, he would not hesitate to call a special session.

Governor Stone also said he regarded the strike as of sufficient public interest to justify an extra session of the legislature if it would solve the difficulty, but he would not call a special session in the interest of speculation or for political effect if no satisfactory one could be passed or good come out of it.

GOLD AT CAPE YAKTAG.

Tacoma, Sept. 4.—News of an important placer strike on the coast back of Cape Yaktag, in the Copper River country, has just arrived. Three weeks ago a prospector arrived in Valdes from Yaktag with locations for record. He told of his discovery to a few friends, and together they started off to locate more claims and commence developments. The discoverers related that while prospecting in the vicinity of Yaktag they found good prospects of one creek that became better towards its source. They finally found gold plentiful in the sand and gravel on either side of the creek.

After going twelve miles for a rocker they worked for thirty hours and cleaned up thirty-one and a half ounces of gold. They staked three claims and then left for Kayaka and Valdes to tell their friends.

The discoverer said that the gold came from large deposits of cement conglomerate which lay near the head of the creek. A glacier overruns these deposits and seems to be crushing out free gold, which is washed down stream in springtime.

ARSENIC SPRINGS.

Santiago, Tex., Sept. 8.—It is reported here that reliable information has been received of the destruction of life at Miapami, Mexico, by the breaking forth of arsenic springs in the mountains near the city. It is reported that the waters of the arsenic springs have united with those of the springs which supply the city with drinking water and the distributing reservoir is said to be thoroughly impregnated with arsenic.

As a result thirty are said to be dead and more than four hundred are seriously ill.

This is the first information received of the matter and it was some time before the source of the poison was ascertained. By that time hundreds were ill all over the city and physicians were wired from all the surrounding mining camps and towns.

The citizens are now suffering from want of water.

A TIDAL WAVE.

Chicago, Sept. 4.—The lake front has been swept by another receding tidal wave. The waters of the lake receded nearly three feet and in scores of places exposed sand bars and shoals far out from shore. The disturbance was particularly noticable on the north shore, near Evanston. Members of the life saving crew took measurement of the ebb and flow of the tide. A sloop was left stranded as the waters swept eastward and for nearly 100 feet from the natural shore line the bed of the lake was exposed. The recession of the water was a repetition of the phenomena of the same kind which occurred some months ago. The waters would recede, and then in a few minutes they would return. The average time from the beginning of the ebb to the flow was about 11 minutes.

CROP CONDITIONS.

Frost Damage to Corn Was Slight and Bulk of Crop Is Now Safe.

Washington, Sept. 9.—Following is the Agricultural Department's weekly summary of crop conditions:

Although the week was cool in the central valleys and lake region, with more than the average rainfall in portions of the upper Mississippi valley, maturing crops have made generally favorable, though not rapid, advancement. The greater part of Texas, in which state severe drouth prevailed at the close of the previous week, has received abundant rainfall, and drouth conditions in the middle Atlantic coast districts have also been largely relieved, but the interior of the middle Atlantic states, Ohio valley, and portions of the lower lake region and south Atlantic states continue to need rain. Light to heavy frosts were very general in the northern districts from Montana to New England and the middle Atlantic states from the third to the sixth, with but slight injury. Rain is much needed in Washington and Oregon, but otherwise the general conditions on the Pacific coast were favorable.

Notwithstanding the prevalence of low temperatures throughout the corn belt and copious rainfall in portions of the upper Mississippi valley the corn crop has made very satisfactory advancement toward maturity and wholly escaped injury in the states eastward of the Mississippi river from frost occurring on the 4th and 5th, with but slight injury in the states to the westward. The bulk of the corn crop in Missouri and Kansas and much of the early planted in Nebraska and the states of the Ohio valleys are now safe, in Iowa, where corn has ripened very slowly, two-thirds of the crop will probably be safe by September 20, and the balance will require ten days longer.

The threshing of spring wheat, although further retarded, has made more favorable progress than in the previous weeks. Texas and large portions of the central and eastern districts of the cotton belt have received abundant rainfall during the week, but it is doubtful whether the beneficial effects of these rains to late cotton will offset the injury done to the open staple.

Late tobacco has experienced a general improvement in the middle Atlantic state and Ohio valley, and cutting and curing have progressed under favorable conditions in all the central states. In the states of the upper lake region the reports respecting apples are favorable, while these from New York and New England are variable, indicating a very light crop in some sections, with plentiful yields in others. In the Ohio valley and most of the middle Atlantic states the outlook continues very poor. Plowing for fall seeding has made more favorable advancement in the southern states and Missouri valley, but in the Ohio valley and portions of the middle Atlantic states and lake region the soil is too dry for this work.

SENATOR ROACH DEAD.

New York, Sept. 8.—William Nathaniel Roach, who was United States senator from North Dakota from 1893 to 1899, died here yesterday. He had been ill from cancer almost from his coming to this city, where he made his home, after retiring from the Senate. Under special treatment here he progressed favorably and about a month ago it was announced that he was out of danger. He suffered a relapse, however, and died after having been confined to his bed for ten months.

William N. Roach was born in Washington September 25, 1840. He was graduated from Georgetown university. He served as a clerk in the United States quartermaster's department during the civil war. He removed to Dakota territory in 1879 and having secured mail contracts established a number of overland mail routes. He was the mayor of Larimore from 1883 to 1887. Mr. Roach was twice the Democratic nominee for governor, but was defeated on both occasions.

Mr. Roach was twice married, his first wife dying in 1885. In 1891 he married Mrs. Alexander Polk, of Salt Lake City.

The funeral arrangements will be made to-day. An effort will be made to have members of the senatorial committee who served with Senator Roach attend. A solemn requiem mass will be celebrated at St. Ignatius' Roman Catholic church. The interment will be in Washington.

PROF. VIRCHOW DEAD.

Berlin, Sept. 5.—Prof. Rudolph Virchow, the pathologist, died here at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Prof. Virchow was born October 13, 1821, at Schivelbein, Pomerania, Prussia. He had been a member of the Prussian landtag since 1862 and of the German reichstag since 1880. He was a leader of the Progressist party and later of the German Liberal party. He was a celebrated anatomist, physiologist and antropologist, the founder of cellular pathology. He was professor at Wurzburg from 1849 to 1856 and was a professor in the university in Berlin from that time.

A PHILIPPINE EXHIBIT.

New York, Sept. 8.—Governor Taft, of the Philippine Islands, has appointed Dr. William F. Wilson, of Philadelphia, special commissioner to represent the Philippine government in the preparation of the Philippine exhibit which Governor Taft intends shall be made at the St. Louis exposition of 1904. The government of the Philippines will participate in the exposition on a large scale in order to adequately demonstrate the natural resources of the islands, and present to the world evidence of the promised importance of these new possessions.

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Both Phones 1870. Reference: First National Bank and Bradstreet's.

The Markets.

WEEKLY TRADE REPORT.

New York, Sept. 6—Bradstreet's says: All available data confirm reports of past good trade and foreshadow as good or better yet to come. It has been essentially a week of active buying in distributive trade, and sellers have occupied an enviable position. Reports as to August trade have been almost uniformly favorable, and the records of failures show business mortality to have been confined to a low summer minimum. Prices show persistent strength, despite the fact that agricultural products, except corn and prime cattle, tend lower, owing to the growing strength of raw textiles and other materials for manufacture. Corn is not yet out of danger from frost in the northern half of the belt and this, coupled with short supplies, imparts strength to cereals generally. Reports of cotton crop deterioration, caused by hot, dry weather, have scared shorts and stiffened values of raw and manufactured cotton, but there is a feeling that the crop-damage talk has been overdone and that a liberal yield is still possible, though active trade is expected to demand all available supplies of the south's leading product. Less disturbance is noted in labor matters, some strikes having been declared off. The anthracite trouble still hangs over the situation, but the volume of coal shipments is slowly and steadily increasing. Some wage advances are noted in widely separated lines. Collections in the north and west are uniformly good, but while some improvement is noted in the south, room for betterment still exists.

Jobbing activity is undiminished at the west, northwest and southwest, and is of satisfactory volume at the east. Dry goods, shoes, millinery, drugs, hardware, groceries, clothing and lumber figure actively in the demand.

Leather sales are large at the west, but high prices discourage tanning. At the east the advance in cotton is stimulating the cotton goods markets. Good reorders are noted in woolen goods, but spring goods are meeting most attention. Silk goods are strong and prices are very firm. Eastern shoe factories are well employed, although the complaint of small profits continues. Wool is half a cent higher and tends up as stocks are not large. Eastern railroads and steamships report an unprecedented business resulting from returning summer travel.

The fuel shortage is pressing on the iron furnaces and now the scarcity of cars and motive power is affecting the movement of ore from lake ports to the Pittsburg district. New demand for pig iron is, however, light, primarily because buyers have booked largely ahead. Foundry iron is $1 higher. Heavy imports of foreign iron and steel have cut down premiums on immediate delivery business, but in the scarcity of supplies of domestic no particular interest is taken in this. Sales of foreign-made materials are very large. In finished products, business in rails, bars and sheets is fair, and mills are heavily sold ahead. Tin plates and wire mills are quiet, but a better business is looked for soon with the growth of fall trade. Hardware is apparently as active as ever. Copper is slightly firmer, while tin is lower.

Wheat, including flour, exports for the week ending September 4, aggregate 6,276,299 bushels against 6,436,530 last week, 4,405,064 in this week last year, and 3,373,100 in 1900. Wheat exports since July 1, aggregated 44,057,596 bushels against 61,692,662 last season, and 30,317,851 in 1900. Corn exports aggregate 21,196 bushels against 115,150 last week, 550,876 last year, and 3,162,271 in 1900. For the fiscal year to date exports are 839,838 bushels against 10,748,845 last season and 35,254,250 in 1900.

Business failures for the week ending September 4 number 133 as against 140 last week, and 169 in this week last year. In Canada for the week 14 as against 20 last week.

GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, Sept. 9.—Close—Wheat—There was firmness early, and a slight advance, which was partially held. Market has been dull and very narrow, with prices slightly higher at the close. Receipts in the northwest were larger, but only one-half last year's. Weather in that locality was pretty cold, but clear. Some frost in Iowa and Nebraska. Liverpool cables were steady. Seaboard yesterday took 500,000 bu. wheat. Seaboard reported 80 loads taken to-day.

Corn—Receipts in Toledo small, but liberal in Chicago. Weather and cables caused offerings to be quickly absorbed, and prices advanced, closing 1c over yesterday.

Oats—More active but steady. Receipts in Toledo moderate, but heavy in Chicago. Clover Seed—Market less active but steady and unchanged at the close. Receipts more liberal, but less than last year. Inspection showed 800 bags, 20 of which were prime and 20 bags alsike with no prime. Some fear was expressed over the rains last night and to-day.

Following are the prices at the close:

Corn—Cash, 61c; September, 59½c; December, 41¾c; May, 43c.

Oats—September, 31¼c; December 31¼c.

Clover Seed—October, $5.47½; January, $5.32½; No. 2 aisike, $7.42½.

Rye—62c.

N. E. G. Wheat 63@66½c.

Following are the closing quotations from the various boards:

Following are the closing quotations from the various boards:

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	To-day	Sept. 8
Cash	72¾	72¾	72	72¾	72¾	72
Sept.	72	72¾	72	72¾	72	72
Dec.	71¾	72	71¾	72	71¾	72
May	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾

CHICAGO.

Wheat—						
Sept.	71	71¾	70¾	71¾a	71¾	
Dec.	68	68¾	67¾	68¼a	67¾	
May	69¼	69¾	69¼	69¾a	69¾	
Corn—						
Sept.	56¾	57¼	56¾	57¾	57¼	
Dec.	42¾	43¼	42¾	43@43¼	42¾	
May	39½	39¾	39½	39¾@39¾	39½	
Oats—						
Sept.	33¾	34½	33¾	34	34	
Dec.	30¾	31¼	30¾	31¼a	31	
May	31	31¾	30¾	31¾a	31	

NEW YORK.

Wheat—						
Sept.	75¾	76¼	75¼	76	75¼	
Dec.	73	73½	72¾	73¼a	73¼	
May	74¼	74¾	74¼	74¾a	74½	
Corn—						
Sept.	66	66¼